BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 02358 701 5

Vol. 3
Pt. 9
Ch. 4

9317
317.31

No. 9317.317a31
1954
v. 3
pt. 9
ch. 4

GIVEN BY

U. S. SUPT. OF DOCUMENTS

DEPOSITORY

Vol. III – pt. 9 ch. IV

FARMERS AND FARM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(A COOPERATIVE REPORT)

Poultry Producers and Poultry Production

SPECIAL REPORTS

1954 Census of Agriculture

2674
53

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

WASHINGTON • 1956

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

U.S Bureau of the Census

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Ezra Taft Benson, *Secretary*

Agricultural Research Service
Byron T. Shaw, *Administrator*

U. S. Department of Commerce
Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

Bureau of the Census
Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

United States Census of Agriculture: 1954

Volume III
SPECIAL REPORTS
Part 9
Farmers and Farm Production in the United States
(A Cooperative Report)

Chapter IV

Poultry Producers and
Poultry Production

CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMERS and FARM PRODUCTION •

PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FARMS •

PUBLIC LIBRARY

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROBERT W. BURGESS, *Director*

AGRICULTURE DIVISION
RAY HURLEY, *Chief*
WARDER B. JENKINS, *Assistant Chief*

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
BYRON T. SHAW, *Administrator*

FARM AND LAND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH
SHERMAN E. JOHNSON, *Director*

PRODUCTION ECONOMICS RESEARCH BRANCH
CARL P. HEISIG, *Chief*

Boston Public Library
Superintendent of Documents
JUL 25 1957

A 93.7:317a31
1954
V3
pt 9
ch4

SUGGESTED IDENTIFICATION

U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954.* Vol. III, Special Reports
Part 9, Farmers and Farm Production in the United States.
Chapter IV, Poultry Producers and Poultry Production
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1956.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce, Price 30 cents (paper cover)

PREFACE

The purpose of this report is to present an analysis of the characteristics of farmers and farm production for the most important types of farms as shown by data for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The analysis deals with the relative importance, pattern of resource use, some measures of efficiency, and problems of adjustment and change for the principal types of farms.

The data given in the various chapters of this report have been derived largely from the special tabulation of data for each type of farm, by economic class, for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The detailed statistics for each type of farm for the United States and the principal subregions appear in Part 8 of Volume III of the reports for the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

This cooperative report was prepared under the direction of Ray Hurley, Chief of the Agriculture Division of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, and Kenneth L. Bachman, Head, Production, Income, and Costs Section, Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Jackson V. McElveen, Agricultural Economist, Production, Income, and Costs Section, Production Economics Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, supervised a large part of the detailed planning and analysis for the various chapters.

The list of chapters and the persons preparing each chapter are as follows:

Chapter I—— Wheat Producers and Wheat Production
A. W. Epp,
University of Nebraska.

Chapter II—— Cotton Producers and Cotton Production
Robert B. Glasgow,
Production Economics Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Chapter III—— Tobacco and Peanut Producers and Production
R. E. L. Greene,
University of Florida.

Chapter IV—— Poultry Producers and Poultry Production
William P. Mortenson,
University of Wisconsin.

Chapter V—— Dairy Producers and Dairy Production
P. E. McNall,
University of Wisconsin.

Chapter VI—— Western Stock Ranches and Livestock Farms
Mont H. Saunderson,
Western Ranching and Lands Consultant,
Bozeman, Mont.

Chapter VII—— Cash-grain and Livestock Producers in the Corn Belt
Edwin G. Strand,
Production Economics Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service,
United States Department of Agriculture.

Chapter VIII—— Part-time Farming
H. G. Halcrow,
University of Connecticut.

Chapter IX—— Agricultural Producers and Production in the United States—A General View
Jackson V. McElveen,
Production Economics Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service,
United States Department of Agriculture.

The editorial work for this report was performed by Caroline B. Sherman, and the preparation of the statistical tables was supervised by Margaret Wood.

December 1956

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1954

REPORTS

Volume I.—Counties and State Economic Areas. Statistics for counties include number of farms, acreage, value, and farm operators; farms by color and tenure of operator; facilities and equipment; use of commercial fertilizer; farm labor; farm expenditures; livestock and livestock products; specified crops harvested; farms classified by type of farm and by economic class; and value of products sold by source.

Data for State economic areas include farms and farm characteristics by tenure of operator, by type of farm, and by economic class.

Volume I is published in 33 parts.

Volume II.—General Report. Statistics by Subjects, United States Census of Agriculture, 1954. Summary data and analyses of the data for States, for Geographic Divisions, and for the United States by subjects.

Volume III.—Special Reports

Part 1.—Multiple-Unit Operations. This report will be similar to Part 2 of Volume V of the reports for the 1950 Census of Agriculture. It will present statistics for approximately 900 counties and State economic areas in 12 Southern States and Missouri for the number and characteristics of multiple-unit operations and farms in multiple units.

Part 2.—Ranking Agricultural Counties. This special report will present statistics for selected items of inventory and agricultural production for the leading counties in the United States.

Part 3.—Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, District of Columbia, and U. S. Possessions. These areas were not included in the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The available current data from various Government sources will be compiled and published in this report.

Part 4.—Agriculture, 1954, a Graphic Summary. This report will present graphically some of the significant facts regarding agriculture and agricultural production as revealed by the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Part 5.—Farm-Mortgage Debt. This will be a cooperative study by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. It will present, by States, data based on the 1954 Census of Agriculture and a special mail survey conducted in January 1956, on the number of mortgaged farms, the amount of mortgage debt, and the amount of debt held by principal lending agencies.

Part 6.—Irrigation in Humid Areas. This cooperative report by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census will present data obtained by a mail survey of operators of irrigated farms in 28 States on the source of water, method of applying water, number of pumps used, acres of crops irrigated in 1954 and 1955, the number of times each crop was irrigated, and the cost of irrigation equipment and the irrigation system.

Part 7.—Popular Report of the 1954 Census of Agriculture. This report is planned to be a general, easy-to-read publication for the general public on the status and broad characteristics of United States agriculture. It will seek to delineate such aspects of agriculture as the geographic distribution and differences by size of farm for such items as farm acreage, principal crops, and important kinds of livestock, farm facilities, farm equipment, use of fertilizer, soil conservation practices, farm tenure, and farm income.

Part 8.—Size of Operation by Type of Farm. This will be a cooperative special report to be prepared in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report will contain data for 119 economic subregions (essentially general type-of-farming areas) showing the general characteristics for each type of farm by economic class. It will provide data for a current analysis of the differences that exist among groups of farms of the same type. It will furnish statistical basis for a realistic examination of production of such commodities as wheat, cotton, and dairy products in connection with actual or proposed governmental policies and programs.

Part 9.—Farmers and Farm Production in the United States. The purpose of this report is to present an analysis of the characteristics of farmers and farm production for the most important types of farms as shown by data for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The analysis deals with the relative importance, pattern of resource use, some measures of efficiency, and problems of adjustment and change for the principal types of farms. The report was prepared in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The list of chapters (published separately only) and title for each chapter are as follows:

Chapter I—*Wheat Producers and Wheat Production*
II—*Cotton Producers and Cotton Production*
III—*Tobacco and Peanut Producers and Production*
IV—*Poultry Producers and Poultry Production*
V—*Dairy Producers and Dairy Production*
VI—*Western Stock Ranches and Livestock Farms*
VII—*Cash-Grain and Livestock Producers in the Corn Belt*
VIII—*Part-Time Farming*
IX—*Agricultural Producers and Production in the United States—A General View*

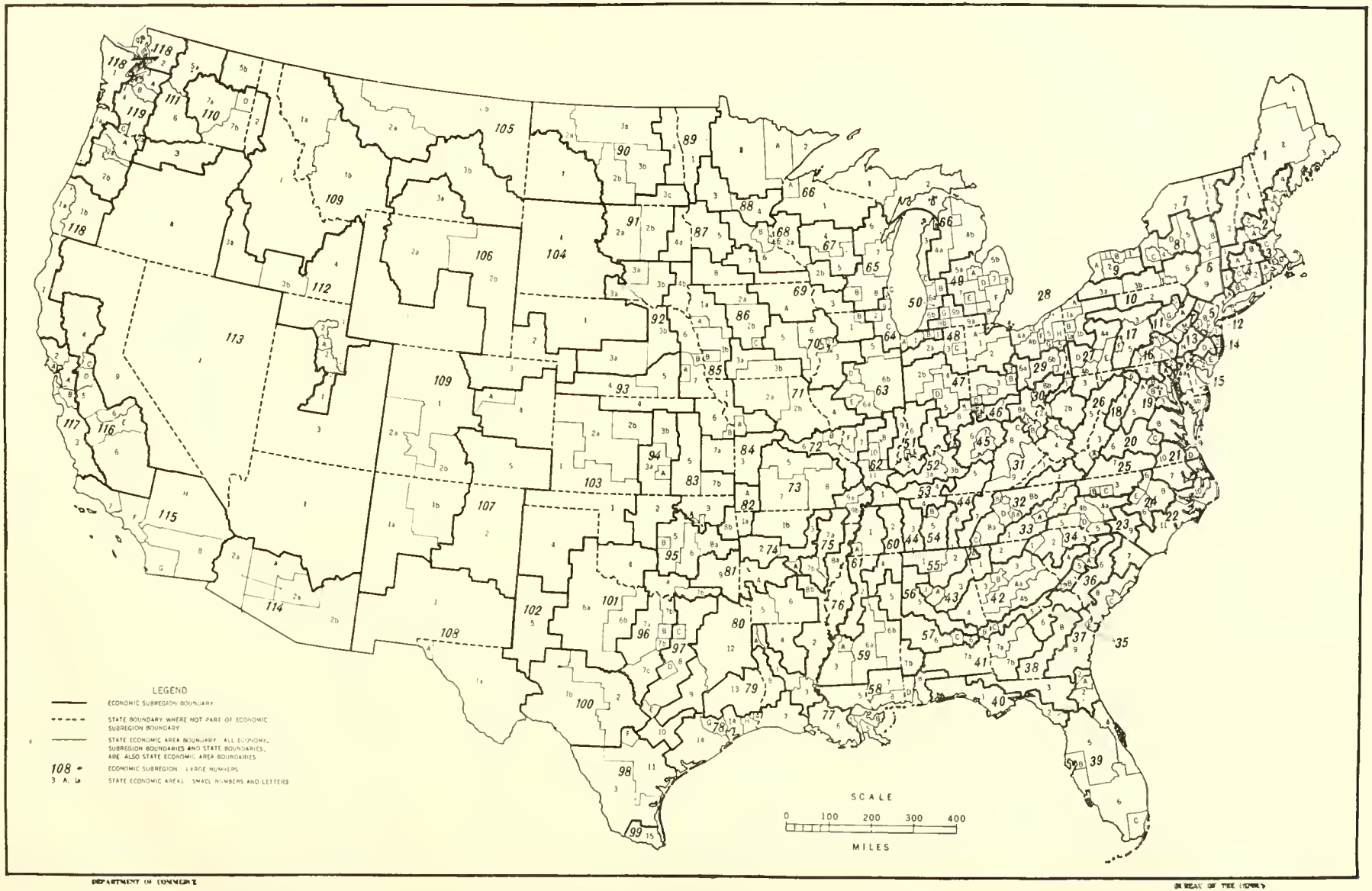
Part 10.—Use of Fertilizer and Lime. The purpose of this report is to present in one publication most of the detailed data compiled for the 1954 Census of Agriculture regarding the use of fertilizer and lime. The report presents data for counties, State economic areas, and generalized type-of-farming areas regarding the quantity used, acreage on which used, and expenditures for fertilizer and lime. The Agricultural Research Service cooperated with the Bureau of the Census in the preparation of this report.

Part 11.—Farmers' Expenditures. This report presents detailed data on expenditures for a large number of items used for farm production in 1955, and on the living expenditures of farm operators' families. The data were collected and compiled cooperatively by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census.

Part 12.—Methods and Procedures. This report contains an outline and a description of the methods and procedures used in taking and compiling the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC SUBREGIONS AND STATE ECONOMIC AREAS



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and scope.—American agriculture is exceedingly diverse and is undergoing revolutionary changes. Farmers and their families obtain their income by producing a large variety of products under a large variety of conditions as well as from sources other than farming. The organization of production, type of farming, productivity, income, expenditures, size, and characteristics of operators of the 4.8 million farms in the United States vary greatly. Agriculture has been a dynamic, moving, adjusting part of our economy. Basic changes in farming have been occurring and will continue to be necessary. Adjustments brought by technological change, by changing consumer wants, by growth of population, and by changes in the income of nonfarm people, have been significant forces in changing agriculture since World War II. The transition from war to an approximate peacetime situation has also made it necessary to reduce the output of some farm products. Some of the adjustments in agriculture have not presented relatively difficult problems as they could be made by the transfer of resources from the production of one product to another. Others require substantial shifts in resources and production.

Moreover, a considerable number of farm families, many of whom are employed full time in agriculture, have relatively low incomes. Most of these families operate farms that are small when compared with farms that produce higher incomes. The acreage of land and the amount of capital controlled by the operators of these small farms are too small to provide a very high level of income. In recent years, many farm families on these small farms have made adjustments by leaving the farm to earn their incomes elsewhere, by discontinuing their farm operations, and by earning more nonfarm income while remaining on the farm or on the place they farmed formerly.

One objective of this report is to describe and analyze some of the existing differences and recent adjustments in the major types of farming and farm production. For important commodities and groups of farms, the report aims to make available, largely from the detailed data for the 1954 Census of Agriculture but in a more concise form, facts regarding the size of farms, capital, labor, and land resources on farms, amounts and sources of farm income and expenditures, combinations of crop and livestock enterprises, adjustment problems, operator characteristics, and variation in use of resources and in size of farms by areas and for widely differing production conditions. Those types of farms on which production of surplus products is important have been emphasized. The report will provide a factual basis for a better understanding of the widespread differences among farms in regard to size, resources, and income. It will also provide a basis for evaluating the effects of existing and proposed farm programs on the production and incomes of major types and classes of farms.

Income from nonfarm sources is important on a large number of farms. About 1.4 million of the 4.8 million farm-operator families, or about 3 in 10, obtain more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products. More than three-fourths of a million farm operators live on small-scale part-time farms and ordinarily are not dependent on farming as the main source of family income. These part-time farmers have a quite different relation to adjustments, changes, and farm problems than do commercial farmers. A description of and facts regarding these part-time farms and the importance of nonfarm income for commercial farms are presented in Chapter 8.

Except for Chapter 8, this report deals with commercial farms (see economic class of farm). The analysis is limited to the major types of agricultural production and deals primarily with geographic areas in which each of the major types of agricultural production has substantial significance.

Source of data.—Most of the data presented in this report are from special compilations made for the 1954 Census of Agriculture, although pertinent data from research findings and surveys of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, and other agencies have been used to supplement Census data. The detailed Census data used for this report are contained in Part 8 of Volume III of the reports of the 1954 Census of Agriculture. Reference should be made to that report for detailed explanations and definitions and statements regarding the characteristics and reliability of the data.

Areas for which data are presented.—Data are presented in this report primarily for selected economic subregions and for the United States. The boundaries of the 119 subregions used for the compilation of data on which this report is based are indicated by the map on page VI. These subregions represent primarily general type-of-farming areas. Many of them extend into two or more States. (For a more detailed description of economic subregions, see the publication "Economic Subregions of the United States, Series Census BAE; No. 19, published cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 1953.)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definitions and explanations are given only for some of the more important items. For more detailed definitions and explanations, reference can be made to Part 8 of Volume III and to Volume II of the reports of the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

A farm.—For the 1954 Census of Agriculture, places of 3 or more acres were counted as farms if the annual value of agricultural products, exclusive of home-garden products, amounted to $150 or more. The agricultural products could have been either for home use or for sale. Places of less than 3 acres were counted as farms only if the annual value of sales of agricultural products amounted to $150 or more. Places for which the value of agricultural products for 1954 was less than these minima because of crop failure or other unusual conditions, and places operated at the time of the Census for the first time were counted as farms if normally they could be expected to produce these minimum quantities of agricultural products.

All the land under the control of one person or partnership was included as one farm. Control may have been through ownership, or through lease, rental, or cropping arrangement.

Farm operator.—A "farm operator" is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. He may be an owner, a hired manager, or a tenant, renter, or sharecropper. If he rents land to others or has land cropped for him by others, he is listed as the operator of only that land which he retains. In the case of a partnership, only one partner was included as the operator. The number of farm operators is considered the same as the number of farms.

Farms reporting or operators reporting.—Figures for farms reporting or operators reporting, based on a tabulation of all farms, represent the number of farms, or farm operators, for which the specified item was reported. For example, if there were 11,922 farms in a subregion and only 11,465 had chickens over 4 months old on hand, the number of farms reporting chickens would be 11,465. The difference between the total number of farms and the number of farms reporting an item represents the number of farms not having that item, provided the inquiry was answered completely for all farms.

Farms by type.—The classification of commercial farms by type was made on the basis of the relationship of the value of sales from a particular source, or sources, to the total value of all farm products sold from the farm. In some cases, the type of farm was determined on the basis of the sale of an individual farm product, such as cotton, or on the basis of the sales of closely related products, such as dairy products. In other cases, the type of farm was determined on the basis of sales of a broader group of products, such as grain crops including corn, sorghums, all small grains, field peas, field beans, cowpeas, and soybeans. In order to be classified as a particular type, sales or anticipated sales of a product or group of products had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of products sold.

The types of commercial farms for which data are shown, together with the product or group of products on which the classification is based are:

Type of farm	*Product or group of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold*
Cash-grain	Corn, sorghum, small grains, field peas, field beans, cowpeas, and soybeans.
Cotton	Cotton (lint and seed).
Other field-crop	Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets for sugar, and other miscellaneous crops.
Vegetable	Vegetables.
Fruit-and-nut	Berries and other small fruits, and tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.
Dairy	Milk and other dairy products. The criterion of 50 percent of the total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm for which the value of sales of dairy products represented less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if— (*a*) Milk and other dairy products accounted for 30 percent or more of the total value of products sold, and (*b*) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of all cows, and (*c*) Sales of dairy products, together with the sales of cattle and calves, amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold.
Poultry	Chickens, eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair, provided the farm did not qualify as a dairy farm.
General	Farms were classified as general when the value of products from one source or group of sources did not represent as much as 50 percent of the total value of all farm products sold. Separate figures are given for three kinds of general farms: (*a*) Primarily crop. (*b*) Primarily livestock. (*c*) Crop and livestock. *Primarily crop* farms are those for which the sale of one of the following crops or groups of crops—vegetables, fruits and nuts, cotton, cash grains, or other field crops—did not amount to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold, but for which the value of sales for all these groups of crops represented 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold. *Primarily livestock* farms are those which could not qualify as dairy farms, poultry farms, or livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, but on which the sale of livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products amounted to 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold. *General crop and livestock* farms are those which could not be classified as either crop farms or livestock farms, but on which the sale of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent but less than 70 percent of the total value of all farm products sold.
Miscellaneous	This group of farms includes those that had 50 percent or more of the total value of products accounted for by sale of horticultural products, or sale of horses, or sale of forest products.

Farms by economic class.—A classification of farms by economic class was made for the purpose of segregating groups of farms that are somewhat alike in their characteristics and size of operation. This classification was made in order to present an accurate description of the farms in each class and in order to provide basic data for an analysis of the organization of agriculture.

The classification of farms by economic class was made on the basis of three factors; namely, total value of all farm products sold, number of days the farm operator worked off the farm, and the relationship of the income received from nonfarm sources by the operator and members of his family to the value of all farm products sold. Farms operated by institutions, experiment stations, grazing associations, and community projects were classified as abnormal, regardless of any of the three factors.

For the purpose of determining the code for economic class and type of farm, it was necessary to obtain the total value of farm products sold as well as the value of some individual products sold.

The total value of farm products sold was obtained by adding the reported or estimated values for all products sold from the farm. The value of livestock, livestock products except wool and mohair, vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, and forest

products was obtained by the enumerator from the farm operator for each farm. The enumerator also obtained from the farm operator the quantity sold for corn, sorghums, small grains, hays, and small fruits. The value of sales for these crops was obtained by multiplying the quantity sold by State average prices.

The quantity sold was estimated for all other farm products. The entire quantity produced for wool, mohair, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets for sugar, sugarcane for sugar, broomcorn, hops, and mint for oil was estimated as sold. To obtain the value of each product sold, the quantity sold was multiplied by State average prices.

In making the classification of farms by economic class, farms were grouped into two major groups, namely, commercial farms and other farms. In general, all farms with a value of sales of farm products amounting to $1,200 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with a value of sales of $250 to $1,199 were classified as commercial only if the farm operator worked off the farm less than 100 days or if the income of the farm operator and members of his family received from nonfarm sources was less than the total value of all farm products sold.

Land in farms according to use.—Land in farms was classified according to the use made of it in 1954. The classes of land are mutually exclusive, i. e., each acre of land was included only once even though it may have had more than one use during the year.

The classes referred to in this report are as follows:

Cropland harvested.—This includes land from which crops were harvested; land from which hay (including wild hay) was cut; and land in small fruits, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Land from which two or more crops were reported as harvested was to be counted only once.

Cropland used only for pasture.—In the 1954 Census, the enumerator's instructions stated that rotation pasture and all other cropland that was used only for pasture were to be included under this class. No further definition of cropland pastured was given the farm operator or enumerator. Permanent open pasture may, therefore, have been included under this item or under "other pasture," depending on whether the enumerator or farm operator considered it as cropland.

Cropland not harvested and not pastured.—This item includes idle cropland, land in soil-improvement crops only, land on which all crops failed, land seeded to crops for harvest after 1954, and cultivated summer fallow.

In the Western States, this class was subdivided to show separately the acres of cultivated summer fallow. In these States, the acreage not in cultivated summer fallow represents largely crop failure. There are very few counties in the Western States in which there is a large acreage of idle cropland or in which the growing of soil-improvement crops is an important use of the land.

In the States other than the Western States, this general class was subdivided to show separately the acres of idle cropland (not used for crops or for pasture in 1954). In these States, the incidence of crop failure is usually low. It was expected that the acreage figure that excluded idle land would reflect the acreage in soil-improvement crops. However, the 1954 crop year was one of low rainfall in many Eastern and Southern States and, therefore, in these areas the acreage of cropland not harvested and not pastured includes more land on which all crops failed than would usually be the case.

Cultivated summer fallow.—This item includes cropland that was plowed and cultivated but left unseeded for several months to control weeds and conserve moisture. No land from which crops were harvested in 1954 was to be included under this item.

Cropland, total.—This includes cropland harvested, cropland used only for pasture, and cropland not harvested and not pastured.

Land pastured, total.—This includes cropland used only for pasture, woodland pastured, and other pasture (not cropland and not woodland).

Woodland, total.—This includes woodland pastured and woodland not pastured.

Value of land and buildings.—The value to be reported was the approximate amount for which the land and the buildings on it would sell.

Off-farm work and other income.—Many farm operators receive a part of their income from sources other than the sale of farm products from their farms. The 1954 Agriculture Questionnaire included several inquiries relating to work off the farm and nonfarm income. These inquiries called for the number of days worked off the farm by the farm operator; whether other members of the operator's family worked off the farm; and whether the farm operator received income from other sources, such as sale of products from land rented out, cash rent, boarders, old age assistance, pensions, veterans' allowances, unemployment compensation, interest, dividends, profits from nonfarm business, and help from other members of the operator's family. Another inquiry asked whether the income of the operator and his family from off-farm work and other sources was greater than the total value of all agricultural products sold from the farm in 1954. Off-farm work was to include work at nonfarm jobs, businesses, or professions, whether performed on the farm premises or elsewhere; also, work on someone else's farm for pay or wages. Exchange work was not to be included.

Specified facilities and equipment.—Inquiries were made in 1954 to determine the presence or absence of selected items on each place such as (1) telephone, (2) piped running water, (3) electricity, (4) television set, (5) home freezer, (6) electric pig brooder, (7) milking machine, and (8) power feed grinder. Such facilities or equipment were to be counted even though temporarily out of order. Piped running water was defined as water piped from a pressure system or by gravity flow from a natural or artificial source. The enumerator's instructions stated that pig brooders were to include those heated by an electric heating element, by an infrared or heat bulb, or by ordinary electric bulbs. They could be homemade.

The number of selected types of other farm equipment was also obtained for a sample of farms. The selected kinds of farm equipment to be reported were (1) grain combines (for harvesting and threshing grains or seeds in one operation); (2) cornpickers; (3) pickup balers (stationary ones not to be reported); (4) field forage harvesters (for field chopping of silage and forage crops); (5) motortrucks; (6) wheel tractors (other than garden); (7) garden tractors; (8) crawler tractors (tracklaying, caterpillar); (9) automobiles; and (10) artificial ponds, reservoirs, and earth tanks.

Wheel tractors were to include homemade tractors but were not to include implements having built-in power units such as self-propelled combines, powered buck rakes, etc. Pickup and truck-trailer combinations were to be reported as motortrucks. School buses were not to be reported, and jeeps and station wagons were to be included as motortrucks or automobiles, depending on whether used for hauling farm products or supplies, or as passenger vehicles.

Farm labor.—The farm-labor inquiries for 1954, called for the number of persons doing farmwork or chores on the place during a specified calendar week. Since starting dates of the 1954 enumeration varied by areas or States, the calendar week to which the farm-labor inquiries related varied also. The calendar week was September 26–October 2 or October 24–30. States with the September 26–October 2 calendar week were: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico,

New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. States with the October 24–30 calendar week were: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Farmwork was to include any work, chores, or planning necessary to the operation of the farm or ranch business. Housework, contract construction work, and labor involved when equipment was hired (custom work) were not to be included.

The farm-labor information was obtained in three parts: (1) Operators working, (2) unpaid members of the operator's family working, and (3) hired persons working. Operators were considered as working if they worked 1 or more hours; unpaid members of the operator's family, if they worked 15 or more hours; and hired persons, if they worked any time during the calendar week specified. Instructions contained no specifications regarding age of the persons working.

Regular and seasonal workers.—Hired persons working on the farm during the specified week were classed as "regular" workers if the period of actual or expected employment was 150 days or more during the year, and as "seasonal" workers if the period of actual or expected employment was less than 150 days. If the period of expected employment was not reported, the period of employment was estimated for the individual farm after taking into account such items as the basis of payment, wage rate, expenditures for labor in 1954, and the type and other characteristics of the farm.

Specified farm expenditures.—The 1954 Census obtained data for selected farm expense items in addition to those for fertilizer and lime. The expenditures were to include the total specified expenditures for the place whether made by landlord, tenant, or both.

Expenditures for machine hire were to include any labor included in the cost of such machine hire. Machine hire refers to custom machine work such as tractor hire, threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, ginning, plowing, and spraying. If part of the farm products was given as pay for machine hire, the value of the products traded for this service was to be included in the amount of expenditures reported. The cost of trucking, freight, and express was not to be included.

Expenditures for hired labor were to include only cash payments. Expenditures for housework, custom work, and contract construction work were not to be included.

Expenditures for feed were to include the expenditures for pasture, salt, condiments, concentrates, and mineral supplements, as well as those for grain, hay, and mill feeds. Expenditures for grinding and mixing feeds were also to be included. Payments made by a tenant to his landlord for feed grown on the land rented by the tenant were not to be included.

Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil were to include only those used for the farm business. Petroleum products used for the farmer's automobile for pleasure or used exclusively in the farm home for heating, cooking, and lighting were not to be included.

Crops harvested.—The information on crops harvested refers to the acreage and quantity harvested for the 1954 crop year. An exception was made for land in fruit orchards and planted nut trees. In this case, the acreage represents that in both bearing and nonbearing trees and vines as of October and November 1954.

Hay.—The data for hay includes all kinds of hay except soybean, cowpea, sorghum, and peanut hay.

Livestock and poultry.—The data on the number of livestock and poultry represent the number on hand on the day of enumeration (October-November 1954). The data relating to livestock products and the number of livestock sold relate to the sales made during the calendar year 1954.

LABOR RESOURCES

The data for labor resources available represent estimates based largely on Census data and developed for the purpose of making comparisons among farms of various size of operations. The labor resources available are stated in terms of man-equivalents.

To obtain the man-equivalents the total number of farm operators as reported by the 1954 Census were adjusted for estimated man-years of work off the farm and for the number of farm operators 65 years old and over. The farm operator was taken to represent a full man-equivalent of labor unless he was 65 years or older or unless he worked at an off-farm job in 1954.

The man-equivalent estimated for farm operators reporting specified amounts of off-farm work were as follows:

Days worked off the farm in 1954	*Estimated man-equivalent*
1–99 days	0.85
100–199 days	.50
200 days and over	.15

The man-equivalent for farm operators 65 years of age and older was estimated at 0.5.

Man-equivalents of members of the farm operator's family were based upon Census data obtained in response to the question "How many members of your family did 15 or more hours of farm work on this place the week of September 26–October 2 (or, in some areas, the week of October 24–30) without receiving cash wages?" Each family worker was considered as 0.5 man-equivalent. This estimate provides allowance for the somewhat higher incidence of women, children, and elderly persons in the unpaid family labor force.

In addition, the number of unpaid family workers who were reported as working 15 or more hours in the week of September 26–October 2 was adjusted to take account of seasonal changes in farm employment. Using published and unpublished findings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural Colleges, and depending largely upon knowledge and experience with the geographic areas and type of farming, each author determined the adjustment factor needed to correct the number of family workers reported for the week of September 26–October 2 to an annual average basis.

Man-equivalents of hired workers are based entirely upon the expenditure for cash wages and the average wage of permanent hired laborers as reported in the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Value of or investment in livestock.—Numbers of specified livestock and poultry in each subregion were multiplied by a weighted average value per head. The average values were computed from data compiled for each kind of livestock for the 1954 Census of Agriculture. The total value does not include the value of goats. (For a description of the method of obtaining the value of livestock, see Chapter VI of Volume II of the reports for the 1954 Census of Agriculture.)

Value of investment in machinery and equipment.—The data on value of investment in machinery and equipment were developed for the purpose of making broad comparisons among types and economic classes of farms and by subregions. Numbers of specified machines on farms, as reported by the Census, were multiplied by estimated average value per machine. Then the total values obtained were adjusted upward to provide for the inclusion of items of equipment not included in the Census inventory of farm machinery.

The estimates for average value of specified machines and the proportion of total value of all machinery represented by the value of these machines were based largely on published and unpublished data from the "Farm Costs and Returns" surveys conducted currently by the Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.[1] Modifications were made as needed in the individual chapters on the basis of State and local studies. The total estimated value of all machinery for all types and economic classes of farms is approximately equal to the value of all machinery as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Value of farm products sold, or gross sales.—Data on the value of the various farm products sold were obtained for 1954 by two methods. First, the values of livestock and livestock products sold, except wool and mohair; vegetables harvested for sale; nursery and greenhouse products; and forest products were obtained by asking each farm operator the value of sales. Second, the values of all other farm products sold were computed. For the most important crops, the quantity sold or to be sold was obtained for each farm. The entire quantity harvested for cotton and cottonseed, tobacco, sugar beets for sugar, hops, mint for oil, and sugarcane for sugar was considered sold. The quantity of minor crops sold was estimated. The value of sales for each crop was computed by multiplying the quantity sold by State average prices. In the case of wool and mohair, the value of sales was computed by multiplying the quantity shorn or clipped by the State average prices.

Gross sales include the value of all kinds of farm products sold. The total does not include rental and benefit, soil conservation, price adjustment, Sugar Act, and similar payments. The total does include the value of the landlord's share of a crop removed from a farm operated by a share tenant. In most of the tables, detailed data are presented for only the more important sources of gross sales and the total for the individual farm products or sources will not equal the total as the values for the less important sources or farm products have been omitted. (For a detailed statement regarding the reliability and method of obtaining the value of farm products sold, reference should be made to Chapter IX of Volume II of the reports for the 1954 Census of Agriculture.)

Livestock and livestock products sold.—The value of sales for livestock and livestock products includes the value of live animals sold, dairy products sold, poultry and poultry products sold, and the calculated value of wool and mohair. The value of bees, honey, fur animals, goats, and goat milk is not included.

The value of dairy products includes the value of whole milk and cream sold, but does not include the value of butter and cheese, made on the farm, and sold. The value of poultry and products includes the value of chickens, broilers, chicken eggs, turkeys, turkey eggs, ducks, geese, and other miscellaneous poultry and poultry products sold. The value does not include the value of baby chicks sold.

Crops sold.—Vegetables sold includes the value of all vegetables harvested for sale, but does not include the value of Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

The value of all crops sold includes the value of all crops sold except forest products. The value of field crops sold includes the value of sales of all crops sold except vegetables, small fruits and berries, fruits, and nuts.

[1] Farm Costs and Returns, 1955 (with comparisons), Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 158, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1956.

CHAPTER IV

POULTRY PRODUCERS AND POULTRY PRODUCTION

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	5
Types of poultry enterprises	6
Egg production	6
Size of flock	7
Trend in size of flock	9
Prices of eggs compared with prices of feed	9
Production of broilers	10
Trend of production	11
Capital requirements	12
Broiler chicks	12
Prices of live broilers compared with retail prices of broilers and other meats	12
Prices of broilers compared with prices of feed	13
Trends in feed efficiency	13
Production of turkeys and other poultry products	14
Turkeys	14
Ducks	15
Geese	16
Poultry farms	16
Importance of poultry farms	16
Important poultry areas	16
Characteristics of poultry farms by economic class of farm	19
Size of poultry farms	20
Tenure and age of operator	21
Broiler production in poultry subregions	26
Labor use and gross sales per man-equivalent	27
Work off farm	27
Farm mechanization and home conveniences	27
Production expenses	29
Measures of efficiency levels of the poultry business	32

MAPS AND CHARTS

	Page
Number of chickens on hand and chickens sold for the United States, Censuses of 1910 to 1954	6
Value of poultry and poultry products sold, dollars, 1954	6
Percent of farms reporting chickens on hand for the United States: 1910–1954	6
Chickens on hand, number over 1 months old, 1954	6
Chicken eggs sold, dozens, 1954	6
Dozens of chicken eggs sold, by States: 1954	7
Percent of farms reporting chickens and percent of total chickens on hand, by size of flock, for commercial farms, for the United States and three geographic divisions: 1954	7
Commercial broilers: Number produced for the United States and geographic areas: 1934–1955	11
Average adjusted retail price per pound and average farm price per pound for broilers, by months, based on 3-month moving average, for the United States: 1953 to 1956	13
Average retail price per pound of selected kinds of meats, by months, based on 3-month moving average, for the United States: 1953 to 1956	13
Average retail price per pound of broilers in three cities based on 3-month moving average: 1953 to 1956	14
Trend of feed and broiler prices in the United States: 1947–1956	14
Turkeys raised, number, 1954	15
Poultry areas, United States: 1954	17
Number of broilers sold in poultry subregions: 1954	17
Number of broilers sold in poultry subregions: 1951	18
Number of broilers sold, for subregions 73, 74, and 82: 1951	18
Number of broilers sold, for subregions 115, 116, and 117: 1954	19
Number of broilers sold, for subregion 119: 1954	19

TABLES

Table—	Page
1.—Value of livestock and livestock products sold, for the United States and geographic divisions: 1954	5
2.—Percentage of farms with chickens, by geographic divisions: 1910 to 1954	5
3.—Distribution of farms reporting and number of chickens on hand, 4 months old and over, among commercial farms, part-time, and residential farms, for the United States and geographic divisions: 1954	8
4.—Percent distribution of commercial farms reporting and number of chickens on hand, 4 months old and over, by size of flock, for the United States and geographic divisions: 1954	8
5.—Farms reporting and number of chickens on hand, by size of flock, for the United States: 1930 to 1954	8
6.—Percent distribution of farms reporting chickens on hand, by size of flock, for the United States and selected geographic divisions: 1930 to 1954	9
7.—Egg-feed price ratios for the United States: 1940 to 1951	9
8.—Number of farms reporting and dozen eggs sold, by size of flock, for the United States: Censuses of 1930 to 1954	9
9.—Number of broilers sold in 13 leading producing States: 1954	10
10.—Number of broilers sold, from 100 ranking counties: 1954	10
11.—Farms reporting broilers, by number sold: 1954	11
12.—Commercial broilers—Number produced for the United States and geographic divisions: 1934 to 1955	11
13.—United States average prices of live broilers per pound, and broiler ration per hundred pounds, by months and annual averages: January 1947 through September 1956	12
14.—Broiler-feed price ratios, United States, by months: January 1947 through September 1956	13
15.—Estimated average pounds of feed fed to broilers per bird, United States: Year beginning October 1, 1933 to 1955	14
16.—Number of turkeys raised in 16 leading States: 1954	14
17.—Percent distribution of farms reporting turkeys raised, by number raised, for the United States and selected States: 1939 to 1954	15

TABLES—Continued

Table— Page
18.—Number of turkeys, ducks, and geese raised in the United States: 1929 to 1954 15
19.—Number and use of resources for all commercial farms, and all poultry farms in selected subregions: 1954 16
20.—Poultry farms as a percent of all commercial farms, by subregions: 1954 16
21.—Distribution of selected resources on all poultry farms and on poultry farms in selected poultry subregions, by economic class of farm: 1954 19
22.—Distribution of all commercial and poultry farms by size of farm: 1954 20
23.—Percent distribution of poultry farms, gross sales, and total investment, by economic class of farm, for selected subregions: 1954 20
24.—Operators of poultry farms, by tenure of operator: 1954 20
25.—Percent distribution of farm operators in each economic class of farm, by age, for all poultry farms in selected subregions: 1954 21
26.—Source of farm income on poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 21
27.—Land use on poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected subregions: 1954 23
28.—Percent poultry farms are of all commercial farms, by size of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 25
29.—Percent distribution of operators of poultry farms in each economic class, by age, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 25
30.—Source of labor on poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 26
31.—Average number of livestock and poultry per farm, for poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 27
32.—Gross sales and specified expenditures per farm, for poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 28
33.—Work off the farm and other income for poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 29
34.—Selected facilities and equipment for poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for the United States and for selected poultry subregions: 1954 31
35.—Selected measures of efficiency for poultry farms, by economic class of farm, for selected poultry subregions: 1954 33

POULTRY PRODUCERS AND POULTRY PRODUCTION

WILLIAM P. MORTENSON

INTRODUCTION

The place of poultry in American agriculture today is vastly different from what it was several decades ago. Great changes have occurred in the number of poultry on farms and in the methods of production, the distribution of poultry production, and the demand for poultry and poultry products.

From the time of early settlement until about 40 years ago, a poultry enterprise was found on virtually every farm. It was traditionally a minor sideline associated with such farm operations as the production of cash grain, livestock, dairy products, or cotton. Poultry meat was mainly the byproduct of egg production. Chickens that were no longer laying eggs at a satisfactory rate were sold for meat and the cockerels that were raised with the pullets were disposed of as fryers or roasters. A limited number of chickens were grown especially for meat. Poultry meat from these sources was supplemented with turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Evidences of decisive changes began to appear in the early 1930's. At about that time four developments began to take place in the poultry industry. (*1*) With a greater emphasis on flocks of commercial size, light breeds and strains of chickens gradually replaced the meat breeds, for use in making replacements in the laying flocks. (*2*) Feeding, breeding, and management practices were so improved that more eggs were produced per layer, so fewer layers were needed to supply the eggs that the market demanded. (*3*) As the technique of "sexing" chicks became perfected, only the female chicks were sold by the hatcheries. The male chicks were destroyed under the assumption that it was unprofitable to grow them out. (*4*) Chicken broilers were beginning to claim a profitable part in the industry.

In 1910, 5.6 of the 6.4 million farms in the United States, or 88 percent of all farms, kept chickens. Since then the number of farmers with chickens has declined steadily; in 1954, only 71 percent of the 4.8 million farms reported chickens.

The proportion of farms with chickens declined in all geographic regions. However, the change in the percentage of farms reporting chickens was greatest in New England and the smallest in the West South Central States.

In New England, 79.5 percent of all farms reported chickens in 1910 as compared with only 46.2 percent in 1954. In the East South Central States, 85.9 percent of the farms had chickens in 1910 as compared with 79.5 percent in 1954.

Although the number of farms keeping chickens has declined during the last 45 years, the total number of chickens has increased more than 50 percent.

Statistics give substantial evidences of the changes during these several decades. Aside from chickens, the 1910 Census of Agriculture shows that 870,000 farmers had turkeys, 660,000 had geese, and 500,000 had ducks. The combined number of ducks and geese on farms added up to 7⅓ million compared with 3⅔ million turkeys. During the 44-year period from 1910 to 1954 the numbers of ducks and geese increased slowly while the number of turkeys mounted. In 1954, only 11 million ducks and 1.7 million geese were raised compared with 63 million turkeys—heavy and light breeds.

In 1954, farm sales from poultry and poultry products, as reported in the Census, totaled about 2 billion dollars for the United States. Of this amount, $917 million came from the sale of chicken eggs, $558 million from broilers, $140 million from other chickens sold, and $301 million for the sale of turkeys, ducks, geese, and miscellaneous poultry and their eggs. This is equal to 28 percent of the income from sales of all farm animals (cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and mules) and equal to 58 percent of the income from the sale of dairy products.

Poultry production is more important in some parts of the country than in others. In New England, the sale of poultry and poultry products accounted for 84 percent of the total income from livestock and poultry, and their products in 1954; in the Middle Atlantic States, 64 percent. On the other hand, in the Mountain States poultry sales accounted for only 6 percent of the total sales of livestock, poultry, and poultry products.

Table 2.—PERCENTAGE OF FARMS WITH CHICKENS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1910 TO 1954

Geographic division	1910	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1954
United States	87.7	90.5	86.4	85.4	85.6	84.5	83.6	78.3	71.4
New England	79.5	81.7	77.6	72.8	64.5	53.6	55.6	49.2	46.2
Middle Atlantic	91.4	91.7	87.7	86.9	82.0	76.2	74.1	67.5	61.0
East North Central	93.0	94.1	91.2	91.2	88.5	84.3	83.4	75.3	67.7
West North Central	90.7	93.3	91.5	92.2	89.1	88.2	87.7	81.2	76.5
South Atlantic	87.3	90.8	87.0	85.8	87.5	87.0	84.5	81.5	73.4
East South Central	85.9	90.0	85.2	83.4	87.1	88.3	87.4	85.3	79.5
West South Central	85.6	89.0	82.8	82.2	87.2	89.4	88.8	82.6	75.5
Mountain	69.1	80.6	78.6	75.3	74.4	73.0	77.7	69.7	61.8
Pacific	77.9	82.1	72.6	69.2	68.9	64.7	69.1	59.3	48.0

Table 1.—VALUE OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS SOLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1954

Geographic division	Value of livestock and livestock products sold (dollars)						Value of poultry and poultry products sold as a percent of—		
	Total [1]	Poultry and poultry products	Dairy [2]	Livestock and livestock products other than—			All livestock and livestock products	Livestock and livestock products excluding dairy	Dairy products
				Dairy and poultry	Dairy products	Poultry and poultry products			
United States	12,292,424,309	1,918,935,878	3,334,066,274	7,039,422,157	8,958,358,035	10,373,488,431	15.6	21.4	57.6
New England	353,944,583	143,149,632	184,109,033	26,685,918	169,835,550	210,794,951	25.8	84.3	77.8
Middle Atlantic	1,032,563,394	273,185,605	603,689,096	155,688,693	428,874,298	759,377,789	26.5	63.7	45.3
East North Central	2,750,972,615	285,625,679	955,260,190	1,510,086,746	1,795,712,425	2,465,346,936	10.4	15.9	29.9
West North Central	3,825,467,516	329,726,452	532,111,199	2,963,629,865	3,293,356,317	3,495,741,064	8.6	10.0	62.0
South Atlantic	912,969,766	350,653,386	257,719,027	304,597,353	655,250,739	562,316,380	38.4	53.5	136.1
East South Central	526,774,850	93,093,607	146,984,760	286,696,483	379,790,090	433,681,243	17.7	24.5	63.3
West South Central	926,171,273	155,131,905	174,110,453	596,928,915	752,060,820	771,039,368	16.7	20.6	89.1
Mountain	905,142,066	46,032,090	121,327,106	737,782,870	783,814,960	859,109,976	5.1	5.9	38.0
Pacific	1,058,418,246	242,337,522	358,755,410	457,325,314	699,662,836	816,080,724	22.9	34.6	67.5

[1] Includes cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, wool, mohair, chickens, chicken eggs, other poultry and poultry products, milk, and cream. The livestock and livestock products only includes cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, mules, wool, and mohair.
[2] Milk and cream.

423021—57——3

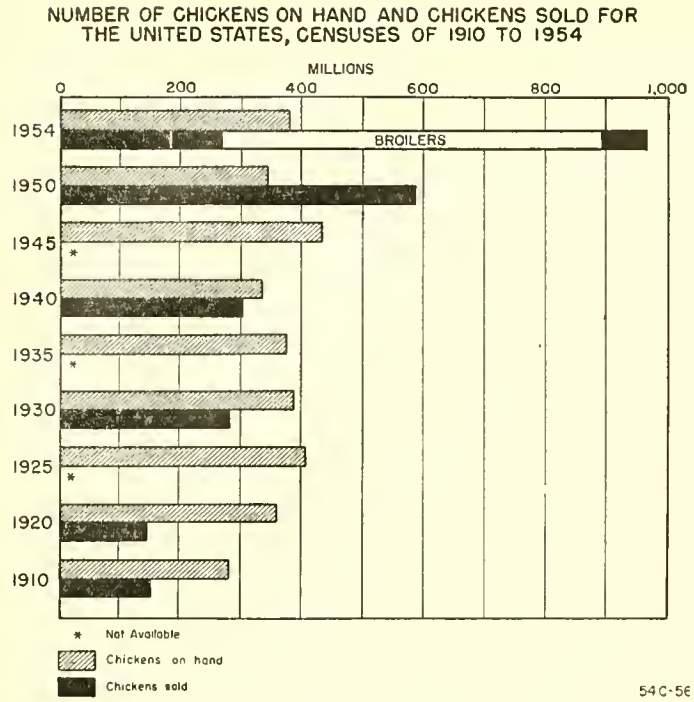


Figure 1

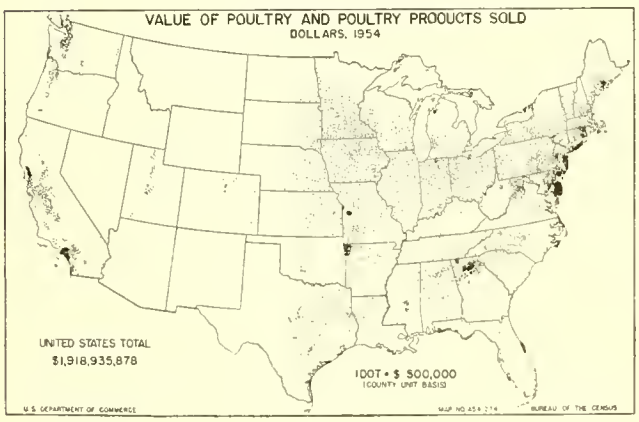


Figure 2

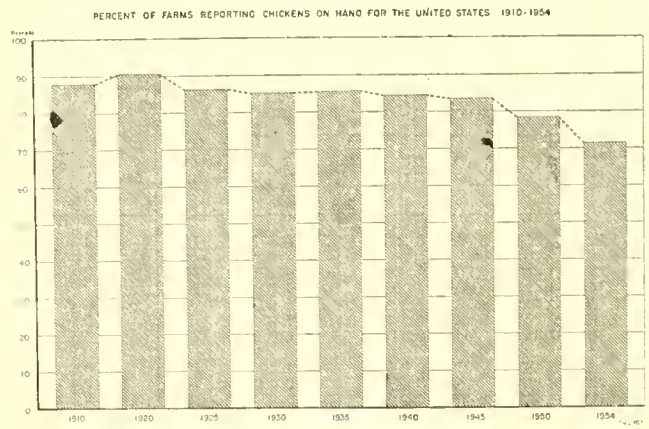


Figure 3

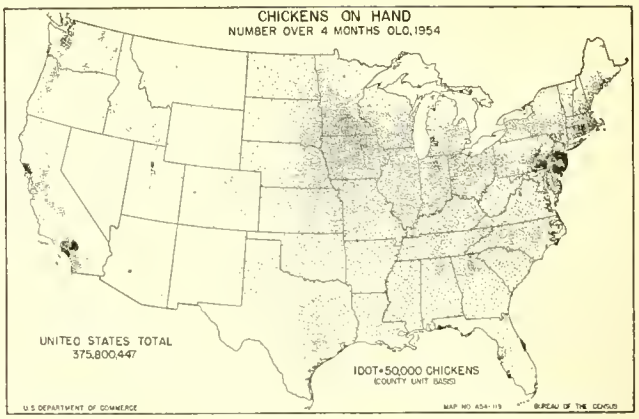


Figure 4

TYPES OF POULTRY ENTERPRISES

The three important types of poultry enterprises are (*1*) the production of eggs, (*2*) the production of broilers, and (*3*) the production of turkeys and other poultry products. Each of these types have significant characteristics and differ in their geographic distribution.

Egg Production

Although there has been a definite trend toward fewer and larger laying flocks on farms, the production of eggs is scattered rather widely over the country. Approximately three-fourths of our farms have a laying flock but on many farms egg production is not large—it is only a sideline.

Except for heavy concentrations of chickens in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California, chickens 4 months old and over are distributed over all parts of the United States. Sales of eggs are more concentrated than the number of chickens. Almost half of all eggs sold are produced in five States—California, Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

The East North Central, West North Central, and Middle Atlantic geographic divisions lead in total sales of chicken eggs. The largest number of broilers is produced in the South Atlantic States. Production of eggs has become a highly commercialized farm operation in some areas with a continued growth of larger flocks concentrated into specific areas, but it continues to be a sideline on many farms throughout a large part of the country. Fewer than 5 percent of all farms have poultry as the main enterprise. On 95 percent of the farms the poultry is secondary to other enterprises, with flocks of relatively few laying hens.

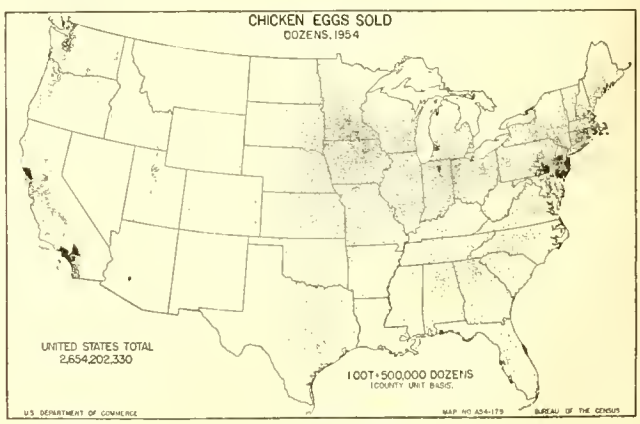


Figure 5

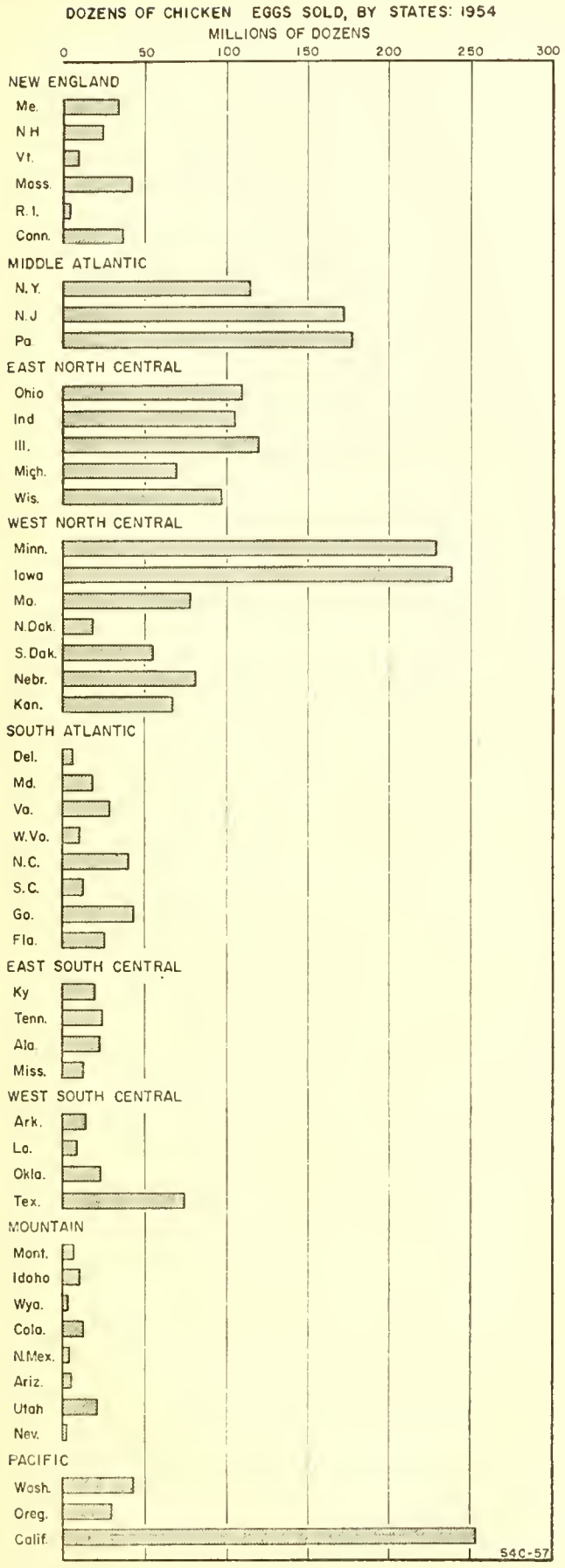


Figure 6

On the 4,782,416 farms in the United States, 2.4 million, or 51 percent, have flocks below 100; on these farms most of the eggs and chickens are consumed on the farms where produced. Almost nine-tenths of the chickens that are 4 months old and over are on commercial farms. The other 10 percent are on part-time and residential farms. In the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central geographic divisions almost 40 percent of the farms that report chickens 4 months old and over, on hand, are on noncommercial farms. Those farms account for about 25 percent of the total number of chickens on hand.

Size of flock.—Table 4 shows the variation in size of flock in different parts of the country. The percentage of farms reporting chickens and the percentage of total chickens on hand, by size of flock, for the United States and for three selected geographic divisions are shown in figure 7. Even though the small farm flocks are still common in all areas, a large proportion of the chickens on hand are in the larger flocks of 400 or more. For the United States, 63 percent of the farms reporting chickens have flocks of under 100 but these farms account for only 15 percent of the chickens on hand. Only about 6 percent of the farms report over 400 chickens on hand but these farms have 44 percent of the chickens. In the New England States, 56 percent of the farms report fewer than 100 chickens but account for only 3 percent of the total chickens; the great proportion of the chickens are in flocks of 400 or more. The 29 percent of the farms that have 400 or more chickens account for 92 percent of all the chickens in New England.

PERCENT OF FARMS REPORTING CHICKENS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL CHICKENS ON HAND, BY SIZE OF FLOCK, FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THREE GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1954

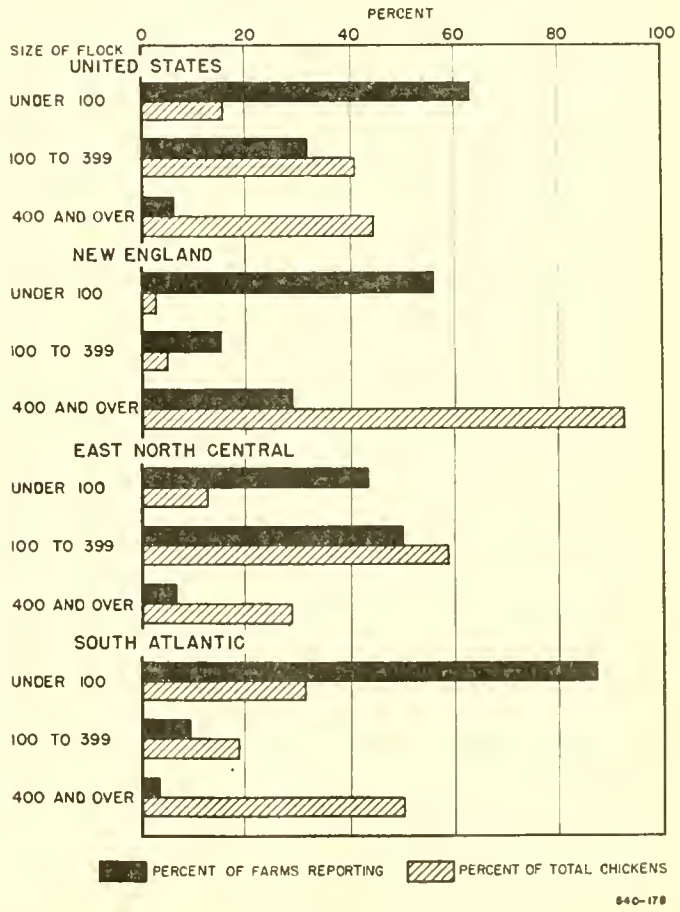


Figure 7

Table 3.—Distribution of Farms Reporting and Number of Chickens on Hand, 4 Months Old and Over, Among Commercial Farms, Part-time, and Residential Farms, for the United States and Geographic Divisions: 1954

Geographic division	All farms		Commercial farms		Other farms [1]			
					Part-time		Residential	
	Farms reporting	Number of chickens 4 months old and over	Farms reporting as a percentage of all farms	Number of chickens as a percentage of total for all farms	Farms reporting as a percentage of all farms	Number of chickens as a percentage of total for all farms	Farms reporting as a percentage of all farms	Number of chickens as a percentage of total for all farms
United States	3,437,491	383,970,844	70.0	88.7	11.5	5.6	18.5	5.4
New England	38,550	15,384,386	61.2	93.6	12.8	3.3	25.7	2.3
Middle Atlantic	158,287	51,138,685	68.7	93.3	13.2	4.0	17.9	2.4
East North Central	544,101	73,232,252	79.2	90.5	9.7	5.4	11.0	3.9
West North Central	696,367	109,005,263	87.9	95.2	5.5	2.7	6.6	2.0
South Atlantic	632,534	38,528,982	59.6	77.6	13.2	9.5	27.1	12.6
East South Central	630,478	27,105,797	62.3	72.6	14.1	11.8	23.6	15.4
West South Central	507,990	29,282,688	59.4	74.6	15.0	12.0	25.6	13.1
Mountain	111,182	9,729,916	77.3	87.7	9.6	6.3	13.0	5.0
Pacific	118,002	30,562,875	62.1	93.0	14.5	3.6	23.4	2.8

[1] Data are not shown for abnormal farms.

Table 4.—Percent Distribution of Commercial Farms Reporting and Number of Chickens on Hand, 4 Months Old and Over, By Size of Flock, for the United States and Geographic Divisions: 1954

Size of flock	Percentage distribution in each geographic division																			
	United States		New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific	
	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens
All farms with chickens	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—																				
Under 50 chickens	44.8	7.4	44.0	1.6	29.9	1.6	23.2	3.9	18.4	2.9	72.3	19.7	71.2	32.7	60.0	19.6	52.1	13.0	60.2	3.2
50 to 99 chickens	17.8	8.0	12.0	1.2	13.6	2.0	20.4	8.7	16.3	6.3	15.3	11.6	19.8	24.0	20.1	17.2	22.8	14.4	10.6	1.7
100 to 199 chickens	17.8	16.3	7.7	1.6	15.5	4.6	29.4	25.1	29.2	23.1	6.0	9.2	6.6	15.5	12.4	21.4	15.0	18.6	6.1	2.0
200 to 399 chickens	13.5	24.3	7.4	3.3	15.7	9.4	20.6	33.7	28.7	43.1	2.9	9.3	1.5	7.3	5.5	18.8	6.3	15.8	5.2	3.5
400 to 799 chickens	4.0	14.3	9.0	7.8	11.9	14.3	5.1	16.5	6.7	19.1	1.8	11.7	0.6	6.1	1.4	9.6	2.2	11.6	5.3	7.5
800 to 1,599 chickens	1.2	9.1	8.8	15.8	6.9	16.9	1.0	6.4	0.7	3.9	1.1	14.3	0.3	5.4	0.5	6.4	0.9	10.3	5.7	16.3
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	0.5	8.6	6.7	25.0	4.0	20.5	0.2	3.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	11.9	0.1	3.2	0.1	3.3	0.3	7.1	4.3	25.1
3,200 chickens and over	0.3	12.1	4.3	43.7	2.6	30.7	0.1	2.4	(Z)	0.8	0.2	12.2	(Z)	5.8	(Z)	3.7	0.2	9.0	2.6	40.7

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5.—Farms Reporting and Number of Chickens on Hand, by Size of Flock, for the United States: 1930 to 1954

Geographic division and size of flock [1]	1930		1935		1940		1945		1950		1954 [2]	
	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens	Farms reporting	Number of chickens
United States	5,372,597	378,878,281	5,833,079	371,603,136	5,150,055	337,949,145	4,896,374	426,654,467	4,215,616	343,108,669	2,406,338	340,498,127
Farms with—												
Under 50 chickens	2,948,635	67,523,123	3,406,319	80,193,336	3,016,142	69,579,051	2,429,924	59,070,984	2,392,400	54,921,575	1,077,385	25,205,511
50 to 99 chickens	1,189,082	77,129,196	1,302,928	82,350,866	1,100,555	70,505,334	1,075,835	67,582,944	810,633	51,571,059	429,049	27,100,590
100 to 199 chickens	859,753	109,050,204	803,293	99,761,052	735,831	92,586,630	869,533	110,276,403	641,951	83,937,037	427,317	55,596,897
200 to 399 chickens	305,791	74,293,947	257,171	62,118,316	237,010	57,273,801	413,054	101,606,877	282,573	70,701,746	325,917	82,665,993
400 chickens and over	69,336	50,881,811	63,368	47,179,566	60,517	48,004,329	108,028	88,117,259	88,059	81,977,252	146,670	149,929,136
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	46,858	23,322,929	42,996	21,465,478	(NA)	(NA)	58,349	29,578,209	97,238	48,640,832
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	12,752	13,241,007	12,948	13,542,791	(NA)	(NA)	18,775	20,001,503	29,305	30,892,223
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	3,042	6,494,733	3,634	7,762,999	(NA)	(NA)	7,745	16,509,680	12,971	29,139,114
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	(NA)	716	4,120,897	939	5,233,061	(NA)	(NA)	3,190	15,887,860	7,156	41,256,967
	Percent distribution											
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—												
Under 50 chickens	54.9	17.8	58.4	21.6	58.6	20.6	49.6	13.8	56.8	16.0	44.8	7.4
50 to 99 chickens	22.1	20.4	22.3	22.2	21.4	20.9	22.0	15.8	19.2	15.0	17.8	8.0
100 to 199 chickens	16.0	28.8	13.8	26.8	14.3	27.4	17.8	25.8	15.2	24.5	17.8	16.3
200 to 399 chickens	5.7	19.6	4.4	16.7	4.6	16.9	8.4	23.8	6.7	20.6	13.5	24.3
400 chickens and over	1.3	13.3	1.1	12.7	1.2	14.2	2.2	20.7	2.1	23.9	6.0	44.1
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	.8	6.3	.8	6.4	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	8.6	4.0	14.3
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	.2	3.6	.3	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	.4	5.8	1.2	9.1
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	.1	1.7	.1	2.3	(NA)	(NA)	.2	4.8	.5	8.6
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	1.1	(Z)	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	.1	4.6	.3	12.1

NA Not available.
Z 0.05 percent or less.
[1] For 1954 and 1950, number of chickens on hand, 4 months old and over; for 1945 and 1940, over 4 months old; and for 1935 and 1930, over 3 months old.
[2] Commercial farms only.

Table 6.—Percent Distribution of Farms Reporting Chickens on Hand, by Size of Flock, for the United States and Selected Geographic Divisions: 1930 to 1954

Geographic division and size of flock [1]	Percent distribution of farms reporting chickens					
	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1954
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—						
Under 50 chickens	54.9	58.4	58.6	49.6	56.8	54.2
50 to 99 chickens	22.1	22.3	21.4	22.0	19.2	17.3
100 to 199 chickens	16.0	13.8	14.3	17.8	15.2	14.3
200 to 399 chickens	5.7	4.4	4.6	8.4	6.7	10.0
400 chickens and over	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.1	4.3
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	.8	.8	(NA)	1.4	2.9
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	.2	.3	(NA)	.4	.8
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	.1	.1	(NA)	.2	.4
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	.1	.2
New England	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—						
Under 50 chickens	66.8	70.0	65.0	63.4	58.8	53.3
50 to 99 chickens	16.3	13.5	12.4	12.6	11.7	13.5
100 to 199 chickens	8.6	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
200 to 399 chickens	4.9	4.7	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.8
400 chickens and over	3.5	4.4	8.0	9.9	13.7	18.1
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	2.8	4.7	(NA)	6.1	6.0
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	1.2	2.4	(NA)	4.5	5.4
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	.3	.7	(NA)	2.1	4.3
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	.1	.2	(NA)	1.0	2.5
East North Central	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—						
Under 50 chickens	31.4	35.8	38.9	31.1	36.1	29.9
50 to 99 chickens	33.3	31.4	30.5	26.3	26.1	21.6
100 to 199 chickens	27.1	24.8	23.8	29.3	26.8	26.5
200 to 399 chickens	7.2	6.9	6.0	11.3	9.3	16.9
400 chickens and over	1.0	1.0	.8	2.0	1.7	5.1
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	.9	.7	(NA)	1.4	4.1
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	.1	.1	(NA)	.2	.8
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	.1	.2
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)
Pacific	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—						
Under 50 chickens	58.9	63.9	66.3	66.7	69.5	67.8
50 to 99 chickens	17.2	16.4	14.6	16.2	11.6	11.5
100 to 199 chickens	8.9	8.3	7.4	7.0	6.2	5.7
200 to 399 chickens	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.0
400 chickens and over	9.1	6.3	6.9	6.0	8.2	11.0
400 to 799 chickens	(NA)	3.5	3.7	(NA)	3.6	3.7
800 to 1,599 chickens	(NA)	2.0	2.2	(NA)	2.6	3.3
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	(NA)	.6	.8	(NA)	1.3	2.5
3,200 chickens and over	(NA)	.2	.2	(NA)	.6	1.4

NA Not available.
Z 0.05 percent or less.
[1] For 1954 and 1950, number of chickens on hand, 4 months old and over; for 1945 and 1940, over 4 months old; and for 1935 and 1930, over 3 months old.

In the South Atlantic States, 88 percent of the farms have flocks of less than 100 chickens and only 3 percent have flocks of 400 or more. This geographic division is mainly one of small farm flocks so that egg production is not important as a commercial farm enterprise.

Trend in size of flock.—During the last quarter century there has been a distinct trend toward larger laying flocks in all parts of the country. In 1930, 77 percent of the farms reported fewer than 100 chickens on hand; in 1954, 71 percent. Only 7 percent reported more than 200 or more chickens on hand in 1930, compared with 14.3 percent in 1954. In New England, this change has occurred at a more rapid rate than in the rest of the country. More than 83 percent of the farms in New England reported chickens in flocks of less than 100 in 1930 compared with 67 percent in 1954.

The number of farms with flocks of more than 400 increased rapidly over this 25-year period. Only 3.5 percent of the New England farms reported flocks of over 400 in 1930, compared with 18.1 percent in 1954. Moreover, in 1954, 6.8 percent of the farms reported flocks of more than 1,600 compared with less than 0.4 only 20 years earlier.

In the Pacific States the trend toward large flocks was not quite so pronounced as in New England. In the East North Central States the trend has not been so marked as in other areas.

Prices of eggs compared with prices of feed.—The price of eggs compared with the price of feed was more favorable during the 5-year period 1950–1954 than during the 5-year period 1940–1944. The ratio of the local market price of eggs to feed price was more favorable in 1954 than for any year since 1940.

The production of eggs is being concentrated on the larger specialized poultry farms.

In 1929, only 21 percent of the eggs sold were produced on farms with 400 or more chickens on hand; by 1954, 56 percent of all eggs sold came from farms with 400 or more chickens on hand and the 20,000 farms with 1,600 or more chickens on hand, produced 30

Table 7.—Egg-Feed Price Ratios for the United States: 1940 to 1954

Year	Ratio of cost of poultry egg-feed to local market price of eggs (pounds of feed)	Year	Ratio of cost of poultry egg-feed to local market price of eggs (pounds of feed)
1940	11.5	1948	11.4
1941	13.5	1949	13.2
1942	14.2	1950	10.3
1943	14.5	1951	12.0
1944	11.5	1952	10.0
1945	13.4	1953	12.3
1946	11.3	1954	9.4
1947	11.1		

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 8.—Number of Farms Reporting and Dozen Eggs Sold, by Size of Flock, for the United States: Censuses of 1930 to 1954

Size of flock [1]	Farms reporting eggs sold								Dozens of chicken eggs sold							
	Number				Percent distribution				Number				Percent distribution			
	1954 [2]	1949	1939 [3]	1929	1954 [2]	1949	1939 [3]	1929	1954 [2]	1949	1939 [3]	1929	1954 [2]	1949	1939 [3]	1929
Total	1,391,734	2,459,984	4,875,472	3,872,482	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,663,454,463	2,483,696,061	2,391,091,510	1,955,459,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farms with—																
Under 400 chickens	1,248,347	2,372,761	4,815,757	3,804,346	89.7	96.5	98.8	98.2	1,158,590,290	1,654,706,249	1,931,925,392	1,539,716,822	43.5	66.6	80.8	78.7
400 chickens and over	143,387	87,223	59,715	68,136	10.3	3.5	1.2	1.8	1,504,864,173	828,989,812	459,166,118	415,742,617	56.5	33.4	19.2	21.3
400 to 799 chickens	94,444	58,197	42,413	(NA)	6.8	2.4	0.9	(NA)	409,333,605	282,984,008	195,208,689	(NA)	15.4	11.4	8.2	(NA)
800 to 1,599 chickens	28,924	18,650	12,785	(NA)	2.1	0.8	0.3	(NA)	305,753,883	212,265,553	136,891,980	(NA)	11.5	8.5	5.7	(NA)
1,600 to 3,199 chickens	12,924	7,195	3,589	(NA)	0.9	0.3	0.1	(NA)	322,290,945	176,558,654	77,885,434	(NA)	12.1	7.1	3.3	(NA)
3,200 chickens and over	7,095	2,881	928	(NA)	0.5	0.1	(Z)	(NA)	467,485,740	157,181,597	49,180,015	(NA)	17.6	6.3	2.1	(NA)
400 to 999 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	47,725	57,095	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	240,874,715	243,716,360	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	12.5
1,000 to 2,499 chickens	(NA)	(NA)	10,098	9,477	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	142,648,700	116,421,355	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	6.0
2,500 chickens and over	(NA)	(NA)	1,892	1,564	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	(NA)	75,642,703	55,604,902	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	2.8

NA Not available.
Z 0.05 percent or less.
[1] For Censuses of 1954 and 1950, number of chickens on hand, 4 months old and over; for 1940, over 4 months old; and for 1930, over 3 months old.
[2] Data are for commercial farms only.
[3] Data are for farms reporting and dozens of eggs produced.

percent of all eggs sold. Although there were 1,392,000 farms reporting eggs sold in 1954, the 50,000 farms with 800 or more chickens on hand, accounted for more than 40 percent of the total sales. The 36,000 commercial poultry farms with 800 or more chickens on hand in 1954, produced over one-third of all chicken eggs sold.

Table 9.—Number of Broilers Sold in 13 Leading Producing States: 1954

State	Number of broilers sold	Percent of United States total
United States	792,373,716	100.0
Total, 13 States	603,582,339	76.2
Georgia	114,369,440	14.4
Arkansas	62,337,491	7.9
Delaware	61,590,692	7.8
Texas	55,711,200	7.0
Maryland	46,094,361	5.8
Alabama	39,561,620	5.0
California	38,275,851	4.8
Virginia	37,044,088	4.7
North Carolina	35,463,971	4.5
Mississippi	34,390,326	4.3
Indiana	28,650,981	3.6
Pennsylvania	25,816,794	3.3
Maine	24,275,524	3.1

Production of Broilers

From its beginning, the production of chicken broilers has been a large-scale commercial operation rather than a sideline of general farming or other types of farming. Growth of the broiler enterprise largely replaced the production of spring fryers which, up until a decade or so ago, was frequently carried on as a part of the poultry enterprise on many farms. The production of broilers is more definitely concentrated into specific areas and into larger operations than is any of the other segments of the poultry industry. The chief broiler areas have developed mainly in five widely different parts of the United States: (*1*) Delaware–Maryland–Virginia ("Delmarva"), (*2*) Georgia and Alabama, (*3*) Arkansas, (*4*) Texas, and (*5*) California. Within these groups of States the industry is concentrated into relatively few counties.

The degree of the concentration is indicated by the value of broiler production in the ranking broiler counties. More than 60 percent of the broiler production in this country comes from 100 counties. In those counties the number sold in 1954 varied from 58 million in Sussex County, Delaware, to around 1½ million for each of the lower 27 ranking counties.

In the more concentrated areas, broiler production is on such a highly commercialized basis that it might perhaps be classed more nearly as a rural manufacturing activity than as a farming operation. Production is highly specialized and mechanized; it occurs

Table 10.—Number of Broilers Sold, From 100 Ranking Counties: 1954

County	Farms reporting	Number of broilers	Average number per farm reporting
Total, 100 counties	26,022	477,141,072	18,336
Susse, Del	1,299	57,716,993	44,432
Washington, Ark	882	17,190,801	19,491
Benton, Ark	1,115	16,894,517	15,152
Wicomico, Md	431	14,887,544	34,542
Scott, Miss	204	12,915,636	63,312
Cherokee, Ga	864	12,723,945	14,727
Hall, Ga	965	12,644,702	13,103
Worcester, Md	290	11,470,942	39,555
Forsyth, Ga	1,019	11,125,356	10,918
Rockingham, Va	1,049	10,959,546	10,448
Gonzales, Texas	322	8,810,911	27,363
Shelby, Texas	498	8,217,863	16,502
Waldo, Maine	259	8,186,347	31,608
Los Angeles, Calif	498	7,697,177	15,456
Whitfield, Ga	339	7,136,721	21,052
Somerset, Md	270	6,988,860	25,885
Lancaster, Pa	661	6,352,427	9,610
Caroline, Md	259	6,236,152	24,078
Lumpkin, Ga	464	6,177,550	13,314
Windham, Conn	256	6,006,473	23,463
Chatham, N. C	454	5,999,949	13,216
Cullman, Ala	246	5,420,676	22,035
Sonoma, Calif	263	5,369,962	20,418
Wilkes, N. C	532	4,765,752	8,958
New London, Conn	258	4,726,973	18,322
Marshall, Ala	212	4,712,338	22,228
Hardy, W. Va	485	4,589,314	9,463
Smith, Miss	151	4,534,472	30,030
White, Ga	318	4,489,682	14,118
Jackson, Ga	305	4,408,438	14,454
Kennebec, Maine	120	4,386,346	36,553
Elkhart, Ind	256	4,343,117	16,965
Nacogdoches, Texas	276	4,325,239	15,671
Gwinnett, Ga	289	4,314,270	14,928
Accomack, Va	158	4,143,014	26,222
Moore, N. C	343	4,124,882	12,026
Franklin, Ga	296	3,922,026	13,250
Randolph, N. C	308	3,883,480	12,609
Pendleton, W. Va	455	3,799,244	8,350
McLennan, Texas	75	3,732,585	49,768
San Bernardino, Calif	222	3,630,115	16,352
Pickens, Ga	292	3,575,484	12,255
Yell, Ark	138	3,480,316	25,220
Kent, Del	150	3,458,199	23,055
Washington, Ind	182	3,448,858	18,950
McDonald, Mo	200	3,277,463	16,387
Fulton, Ga	288	3,230,140	11,216
Winston, Ala	140	3,206,234	22,902
Fresno, Calif	110	3,205,325	29,139
Grant, W. Va	388	3,184,772	8,208
Cleburne, Ala	182	3,114,663	17,114
DeKalb, Ala	165	3,103,004	18,806
Habersham, Ga	197	3,091,065	15,691
Dawson, Ga	296	3,000,600	10,137
Angusta, Va	215	2,814,188	13,089
Talbot, Md	71	2,814,172	39,636
Madison, Ark	175	2,795,176	15,972
Cobb, Ga	183	2,793,611	15,266
Hampden, Mass	30	2,771,368	92,379
Catoosa, Ga	117	2,748,411	23,491
Rankin, Miss	104	2,667,432	25,648
Cherokee, Texas	130	2,600,898	20,007
Independence, Ark	208	2,540,030	12,212
Shenandoah, Va	270	2,445,222	9,056
Madison, Ga	160	2,442,650	15,267
Carroll, Ga	150	2,388,816	15,925
Barry, Mo	180	2,313,313	12,852
Banks, Ga	168	2,266,583	13,492
Sabine, Texas	104	2,222,620	21,371
Worcester, Mass	130	2,205,339	16,964
Penobscot, Maine	88	2,124,716	24,145
Harrison, Ind	108	2,104,186	19,483
Walker, Ala	73	2,068,811	28,340
Barrow, Ga	169	1,984,850	11,745
Buncombe, N. C	96	1,944,049	20,251
Page, Va	242	1,918,553	7,928
Leake, Miss	72	1,816,113	25,224
Walworth, Wis	5	1,780,700	356,140
Pope, Ark	100	1,765,144	17,651
Dubois, Ind	183	1,685,291	9,209
Androscoggin, Maine	35	1,672,581	47,788
Rusk, Texas	117	1,650,955	14,111
Somerset, Maine	66	1,627,584	24,660
Sullivan, N. Y	105	1,625,553	15,481
Cleburne, Ark	148	1,615,810	10,918
Itawamba, Miss	154	1,591,610	10,335
Rockingham, N. H	94	1,575,770	16,764
Santa Clara, Calif	69	1,570,075	22,755
Murray, Ga	79	1,559,659	19,743
Aiken, S. C	47	1,550,247	32,984
Hanover, Va	63	1,546,150	24,542
Gordon, Ga	89	1,538,120	17,282
Paulding, Ga	71	1,505,795	21,208
Hale, Ala	39	1,495,382	38,343
Miller, Mo	104	1,459,944	14,038
Hampshire, W. Va	168	1,455,849	8,666
Tyler, Texas	85	1,441,700	16,961
Pike, Pa	81	1,439,633	17,773
Stone, Mo	70	1,430,992	20,443
Middlesex, Mass	113	1,423,961	12,601

on most farms within the limits of the broiler house. Very little land is required; chicks, feed, and other production items are nearly always purchased.

Broiler production is concentrated mostly on a relatively few farms. Only 50,000 farms reported broilers sold, in 1954. More than 98 percent of the broilers sold were from the 28,000 farms each of which sold 8,000 or more in 1954.

Table 12 shows the broiler production by geographic divisions. The South Atlantic produced 462 million; the South Central, 293 million; and the North Atlantic, 139 million, in 1955. These three divisions produced 83 percent of the United States total of slightly over a billion birds.

Trend of production.—Probably no farm enterprise has increased so rapidly during the last two decades. From a small beginning of some 34 million broilers in 1934 the production has expanded to about 1.3 billion birds in 1956—a 35-fold increase. The development has been especially rapid since World War II.

A combination of full employment at favorable wages for consumers and heavy food purchases by the Armed Services during and after the war, created a powerful overall demand for food, resulting in a pronounced advance in food prices, especially for meat, including broiler meat.

Broiler prices were high before 1950, not only compared with prewar years, but in relation to the price of feed as well. But favorable prices for broilers, in relation to the price of feed, began to change about 1950. Notwithstanding the decline in returns to the producers, the trend of production continued upward although at a somewhat reduced rate until 1955. Between 1955 and 1956, however, the increase was at a more rapid rate—an increase of more than a fifth for the country as a whole.

The volume of broiler production was greatest in the South Atlantic, South Central, and North Atlantic geographic divisions. The rate of increase in production from 1934 to 1955 by geographic divisions is shown in figure 8. (The data in figure 8 are in millions of broilers. This type of chart is commonly referred to as a "ratio chart" with three "decks" or levels. The bottom level shows the figures in *units*. Thus, the figures on that level are *from 1 to 10 million*. On the second level the figures are *from 10 to 100 million*, and on the top level *from 100 to 1,000 million*. Hence, the line showing the United States production for 1954 and 1955 is slightly over *1,000 million*. The amount of slope of any line in figure 8 indicates *the rate of increase*.)

The South Atlantic, South Central, and North Atlantic divisions have had a more rapid rate of increase during the last 10 years than have the East North Central or the West North Central divisions.

Table 11.—Farms Reporting Broilers, by Number Sold: 1954

Farms reporting number of broilers sold as—	Number of farms	
	Total	Percent distribution
Under 8,000	22,003	43.9
8,000 to 15,999	12,483	24.9
16,000 to 31,999	9,747	19.5
32,000 to 39,999	1,822	3.6
40,000 to 49,999	1,562	3.1
50,000 to 59,999	790	1.6
60,000 to 69,999	655	1.3
70,000 to 79,999	337	0.7
80,000 and over	695	1.4

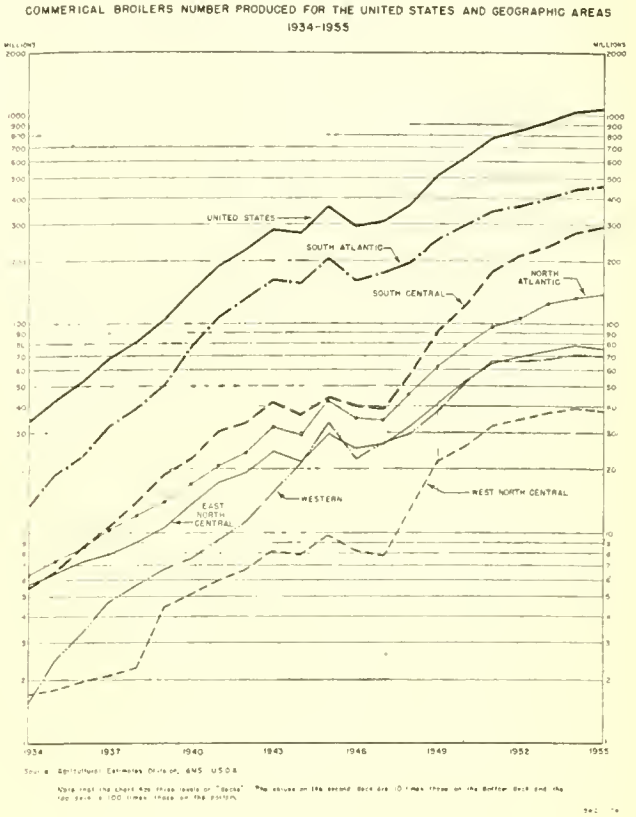


Figure 8

Table 12.—Commercial Broilers—Number Produced for the United States and Geographic Divisions: 1934 to 1955

Geographic division	Number (thousands)										
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United States	34,030	42,890	53,155	67,915	82,420	105,630	142,762	191,502	228,187	285,293	274,149
North Atlantic	6,360	7,345	8,660	10,360	12,110	14,050	17,000	20,300	24,600	32,210	29,164
East North Central	5,700	6,415	7,365	7,970	9,030	10,650	13,600	17,350	19,310	24,405	21,656
West North Central	1,700	1,800	1,930	2,070	2,280	4,425	5,125	5,975	6,725	8,237	7,906
South Atlantic	13,200	18,200	23,150	32,100	39,200	50,600	76,900	107,660	132,550	162,800	157,148
South Central	5,500	6,650	8,750	10,700	14,150	19,150	22,516	30,985	33,835	42,068	36,741
Western	1,570	2,480	3,300	4,715	5,650	6,755	7,621	9,232	11,167	15,573	21,534

Geographic division	Number (thousands)										
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United States	365,572	292,527	310,168	370,515	513,296	631,458	788,601	860,891	946,533	1,047,798	1,078,264
North Atlantic	42,903	35,686	34,648	46,813	62,509	79,119	97,186	106,205	123,787	133,096	139,083
East North Central	29,739	25,245	26,388	31,984	41,386	52,637	64,942	69,854	73,916	78,973	76,297
West North Central	9,827	8,242	7,801	13,014	21,959	25,649	32,413	34,863	37,178	39,974	38,281
South Atlantic	204,769	160,647	175,228	192,194	255,220	298,129	348,724	368,278	405,917	448,556	461,839
South Central	44,690	40,365	39,320	56,804	93,511	123,337	178,569	215,136	237,526	275,958	292,758
Western	33,644	22,343	26,783	29,706	38,702	52,587	66,767	66,555	68,209	71,241	70,006

Capital requirements.—Capital requirements are high for a broiler operation large enough to provide a satisfactory income for a farm family. Most operators find it necessary to borrow funds for both fixed and working capital. Fixed capital includes mainly capital for land, buildings, and equipment. Short-time or working capital includes feed, fuel, litter, chicks, and medicine.

Investment in buildings and equipment varies greatly from flock to flock, depending upon the type and quality of building and the amount of equipment. If automatic feeding and watering equipment is used, the costs of equipment are naturally higher than if manual equipment is used. But automatic equipment reduces the costs of labor, especially on the larger operations.

As the capital requirement is relatively high, most broiler operators have to borrow a considerable part of it. This is especially true of the requirements for chicks and feed. The method and extent of financing broiler production might be called unique. A large proportion of the required capital is *operating capital*, consisting of feed, chicks, medicine, fuel, and litter. As the production period for a batch of broilers is about 10 to 12 weeks, short-term operating capital is needed in cycles during 3 or 4 production periods of the year. Peak requirements are reached just before the broilers are marketed.

Few broiler growers have enough funds to finance a large-scale operation and some of those who do prefer to be financed by others rather than take all the risk themselves. Feed dealers and others not engaged in farming often provide these funds. Financing is generally carried out under one of four methods: Open account, share contract, flat fee, or labor contract. The most common source of finance is through the dealer who supplies the grower with feed. (See bulletin no. 470, October 1954, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute for a description of method of farming.)

Broiler chicks.—Production of hatchery eggs for broiler chicks is an important phase of the broiler industry. To supply the chicks, hatcheries must obtain the necessary number of eggs from broiler breeds and strains. The job of supplying eggs consists not only of producing the eggs but also of doing experimental breeding work necessary to develop the type of chick that will have a high efficiency in feed conversion and will reach market weight early.

In developing "breeding hens," consideration must also be given to the development of a strain that will have a high rate of lay in order that hatching eggs can be produced as cheaply as possible.

Prices of live broilers compared with retail prices of broilers and other meats.—Prices for broilers have dropped significantly during the last 3 years. Figure 9 shows the trends of the farm and retail prices of broilers from January 1953 through August 1956. To make for better comparison in the chart, the retail prices were decreased by 25 percent to allow for actual shrinkage in the process of dressing. With this adjustment, the trend of price comparisons is somewhat more easily seen than if actual retail prices were used.

It is significant that the two trend (straight) lines are almost exactly parallel, showing that the farm prices of the live birds and the retail prices of the "ready to cook" broilers have decreased by a like amount since January 1953.

In figure 10 retail prices of round steak, rib roast, and broilers, from January 1953 to September 1956, are compared. Prices of round steak and rib roast declined in about the same degree. Prices of broilers declined at a much more rapid rate than the prices of round steak and rib roast and reached an all time low in September 1956.

Even though prices for broilers are highly competitive there is a distinct spread in retail prices between cities in some parts of the country. Since January 1953, prices have been distinctly higher in Seattle than in Minneapolis and much higher than in Washington, D. C. (See figure 11.)

Table 13.—United States Average Prices of Live Broilers per Pound, and Broiler Ration per Hundred Pounds, by Months and Annual Averages: January 1947 Through September 1956

Year	Jauuary	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Weighted average
	Cents per pound, live weight of broilers												
1947	29.8	25.6	29.4	30.8	32.1	32.6	32.8	34.0	36.3	35.1	32.0	35.5	32.3
1948	37.2	34.5	36.3	37.4	37.5	38.2	36.4	36.6	36.2	33.2	32.5	34.0	36.0
1949	31.1	28.4	30.0	30.2	27.4	26.1	26.7	29.3	28.6	27.3	28.4	25.6	28.2
1950	21.3	26.1	29.6	28.9	27.7	27.1	29.6	31.0	29.9	26.5	25.7	24.2	27.4
1951	26.4	29.2	30.8	30.5	28.8	29.7	29.3	29.7	29.1	26.4	25.7	25.7	28.6
1952	28.8	29.3	28.1	27.1	25.3	26.8	29.3	31.0	31.3	29.1	31.6	29.7	28.8
1953	27.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	26.2	28.3	27.9	27.1	26.7	26.0	23.2	27.1
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2	23.1
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4	25.2
1956	20.3	21.4	21.9	20.5	21.1	19.9	21.7	19.6	18.3				

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septem-ber	October	Novem-ber	Decem-ber	Average
	Dollars per hundred pounds of feed												
1947	4.65	4.55	4.80	4.95	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.45	5.65	5.80	5.85	5.95	5.23
1948	6.15	5.95	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.70	5.30	5.10	4.95	4.90	4.95	5.52
1949	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.90	5.00	4.95	4.85	4.75	4.75	4.85
1950	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.80	4.95	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.00	4.95	5.00	5.05	4.92
1951	5.20	5.25	5.35	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.45	5.50	5.55	5.36
1952	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.55	5.50	5.65
1953	5.46	5.38	5.34	5.32	5.28	5.26	5.23	5.23	5.22	5.14	5.09	5.23	5.25
1954	5.23	5.26	5.32	5.41	5.51	5.39	5.35	5.39	5.33	5.19	5.17	5.18	5.31
1955	5.20	5.18	5.15	5.13	5.08	5.02	5.02	4.95	4.85	4.88	4.77	4.78	5.00
1956	4.79	4.81	4.81	4.91	5.02	5.06	5.08	5.10	5.05				

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AVERAGE ADJUSTED RETAIL PRICE PER POUND AND AVERAGE FARM PRICE PER POUND FOR BROILERS, BY MONTHS, BASED ON 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1953 TO 1956

(RETAIL PRICES DECREASED 25 PERCENT BECAUSE OF SHRINKAGE IN DRESSING)

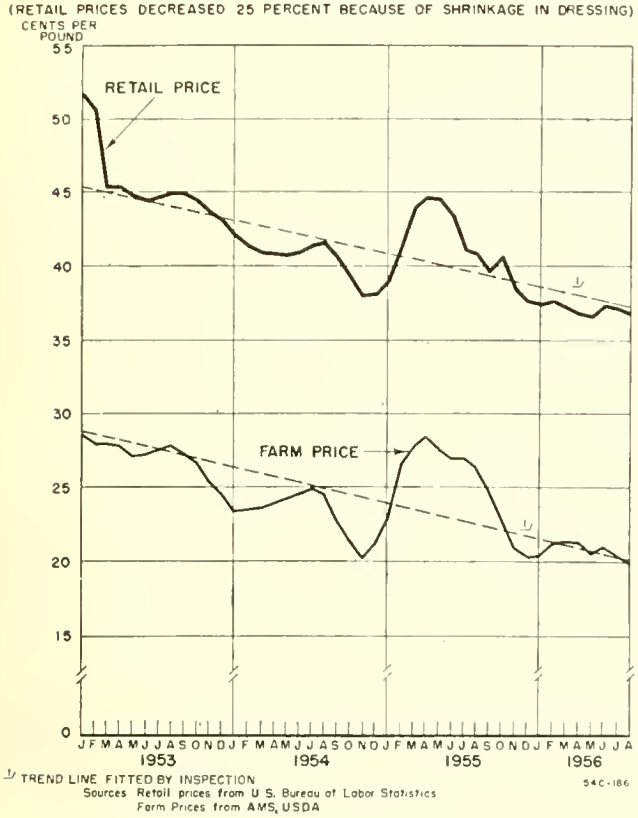


Figure 9

The trends of broiler prices compared with feed are shown in Figure 12 and Table 13. Feed prices have been maintained at a more-or-less constant level since 1949 while the trend of broiler prices has continued downward except for relatively high peaks in certain months of 1952 and 1955.

Prices of broilers compared with prices of feed.—The price of broilers compared with the price of feed (the broiler-feed ratio) has become less favorable to broiler growers since 1948. In that year a pound of live broiler would buy 6.5 pounds of feed (1 to 6.5 ratio). With a few exceptions, the ratio continued to become less favorable until 1954, when the annual average dropped to 1 to 4.3. That is, the price of a pound of live broiler was equivalent to only 4.3 pounds of feed, compared with 6.5 pounds in 1948. During 1955 the relationship improved somewhat, but in 1956 it again grew less favorable and during the first 9 months averaged only 1 to 4.1. The lowest ratio during that entire 10-year period occurred in September 1956.

Trends in feed efficiency.—The rapid increase in efficiency in broiler production has only partly offset the decline in the ratio of broiler prices to feed prices, which has taken place since 1948. As feed constitutes about two-thirds of the total cost of producing broilers, feed efficiency is influential in the profitableness of production.

During the last 25 years, the feed efficiency (pounds of feed per pound of gain) has increased significantly. About 20 years ago, somewhat more than 12 pounds of feed were required to produce a 3-pound broiler. Now it can be produced on less than 9 pounds of feed—a reduction of more than 25 percent in feed requirement. The increase in feed efficiency was gradual until the late 1940's. Since then it has been stepped up at a rapid rate. This increase

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE PER POUND OF SELECTED KINDS OF MEATS, BY MONTHS, BASED ON 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1953 TO 1956

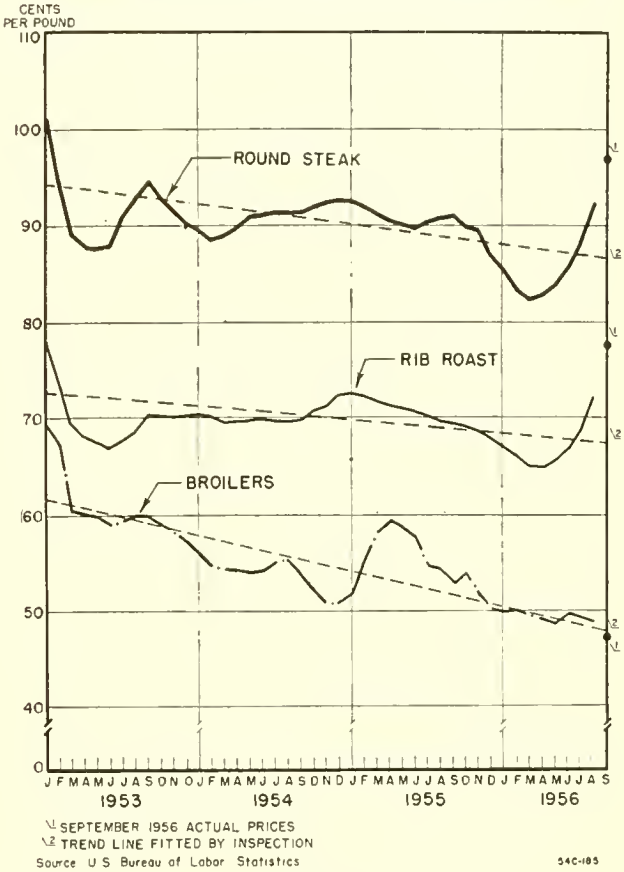


Figure 10

Table 14.—Broiler-Feed Price Ratios,[1] United States, by Months: January 1947 Through September 1956

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
1947	6.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.2
1948	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.5
1949	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.8
1950	4.5	5.6	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.6
1951	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
1952	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.1
1953	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.5	5.2
1954	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.3
1955	4.7	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.0
1956	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.6				

[1] Number of pounds of broiler mash equal in value to 1 pound of broiler—live weight.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE PER POUND OF BROILERS IN THREE CITIES BASED ON 3-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE: 1953 TO 1956

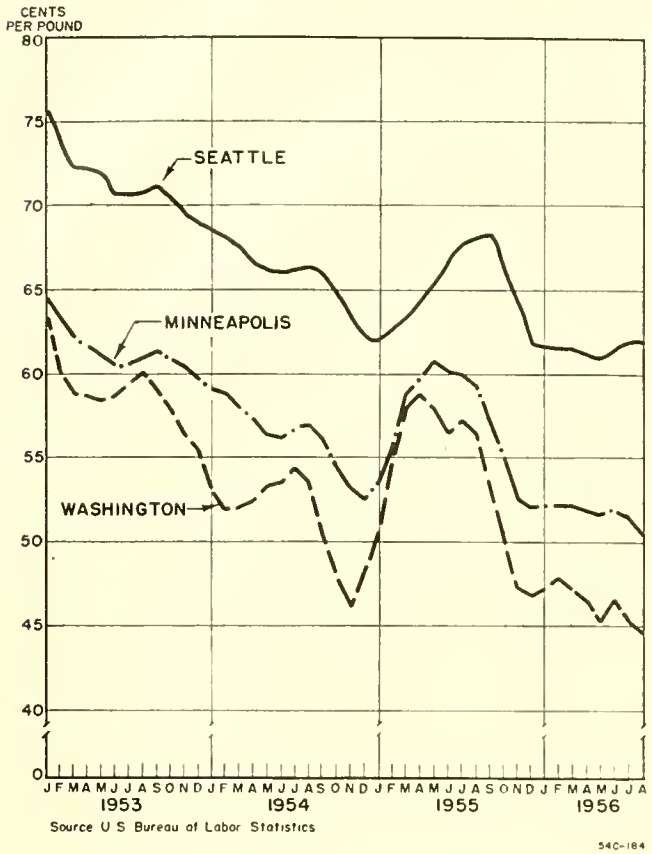


Figure 11

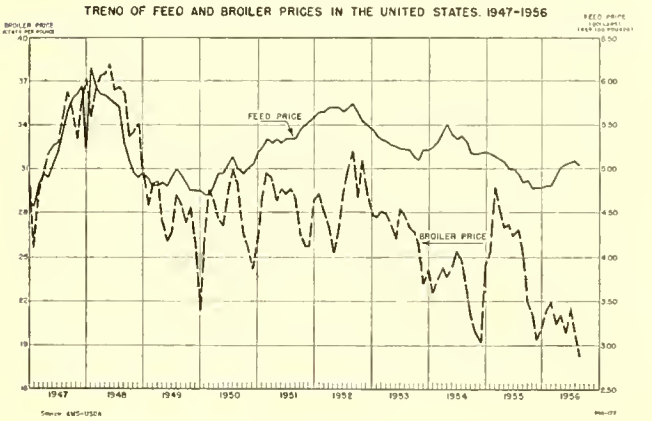


Figure 12

has been due to several factors, such as the development of better strains of birds through an effective breeding program, improved feeding and management practices, and a great improvement in the quality of feed.

In addition to the increase in feed efficiency there have been other gains in operation efficiency. Improvements have been made in sanitation and disease control. Increases in the size of broiler enterprises have made for more efficient use of labor and capital.

Table 15.—Estimated Average Pounds of Feed Fed to Broilers Per Bird, United States: Year Beginning October 1, 1933 to 1955

Year	Pounds of feed per bird	Year	Pounds of feed per bird
1933	12.3	1945	12.3
1934	12.0	1946	11.9
1935	12.5	1947	11.5
1936	11.8	1948	11.5
1937	12.7	1949	10.2
1938	11.7	1950	10.3
1939	11.9	1951	9.8
1940	12.3	1952	9.2
1941	12.0	1953	9.2
1942	12.5	1954	9.0
1943	11.8	1955	8.8
1944	12.0		

Source: Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Production of Turkeys and Other Poultry Products

Turkeys.—Turkeys constituted a small sideline enterprise on many farms in 1910. The growing of turkeys has now become a highly commercial affair. At that earlier date, 870,000 farmers reported 3⅔ million turkeys on hand, averaging 4 turkeys per farm. In 1954, 170,000 farmers raised 63 million turkeys, averaging 370 per farm. Some farmers reported as many as 20,000 turkeys in a single flock. The number of ducks raised each year has been continued at about some 11 million birds but there has been gradually distinct concentrations in specific areas.

Until about 25 years ago, a few turkeys could be found on about a tenth of our farms. They were used mainly to add to the family meat supply but some were sold locally. In 1929 there were 638,000 farms reporting turkeys raised, with an average of 26 turkeys raised per farm. By 1939 the number of farms with turkeys had decreased to 390,000 but the average number raised per farm had more than doubled.

After 1940 the number of farms raising turkeys continued to decline, but the number of birds raised increased rapidly. From 1944 to 1954 the number increased from 27 million to 63 million, and the average number raised per farm was 370 in 1954. This average does not fully indicate the size of the turkey enterprise on many farms. The tendency toward larger flocks has been general in all parts of the country. A large proportion of the turkey crop

Table 16.—Number of Turkeys Raised in 16 Leading States: 1954

State	Number farms reporting	Number turkeys raised	Average per farm reporting
California	6,125	9,911,034	1,618
Minnesota	2,629	7,055,002	2,684
Virginia	5,550	5,104,489	920
Iowa	2,163	4,265,787	1,972
Texas	25,356	2,805,988	111
Ohio	3,198	2,532,026	792
Missouri	4,427	2,394,903	541
Pennsylvania	5,389	2,361,410	438
Utah	1,001	2,303,637	2,301
Indiana	2,157	2,033,179	943
Wisconsin	1,594	1,660,672	1,042
West Virginia	2,280	1,702,836	747
Oregon	2,386	1,501,596	629
Arkansas	5,213	1,392,286	267
South Carolina	5,023	1,353,799	270
Michigan	2,336	1,107,880	474
Total	76,827	49,486,524	644

Table 17. Percent Distribution of Farms Reporting Turkeys Raised, by Number Raised, for the United States and Selected States: 1939 to 1954

State and number of turkeys raised per farm	Percentage distribution for each year			
	1939	1949	1954	
			Light breeds	Heavy breeds
United States:				
Under 100	87.6	83.0	89.9	80.7
100 to 799	11.0	11.0	5.4	8.9
800 and over	1.3	6.0	4.7	10.2
Minnesota:				
Under 100	77.4	37.2	51.6	29.4
100 to 799	18.3	25.9	11.6	11.4
800 and over	4.3	36.9	36.8	59.2
California:				
Under 100	71.8	76.3	88.1	71.7
100 to 799	18.2	7.4	4.1	6.3
800 and over	10.0	16.3	7.8	22.0
Virginia:				
Under 100	91.9	84.5	77.9	78.8
100 to 799	7.1	7.4	3.5	6.4
800 and over	1.1	8.1	18.5	14.8
Missouri:				
Under 100	88.5	76.6	80.5	70.4
100 to 799	11.2	14.5	9.4	11.2
800 and over	.3	8.9	10.1	18.4
Texas:				
Under 100	88.2	84.0	92.6	80.9
100 to 799	11.8	15.2	6.0	14.1
800 and over	.1	.8	1.4	5.0
Utah:				
Under 100	63.9	46.8	77.4	58.2
100 to 799	15.6	6.2	2.4	4.6
800 and over	20.5	47.1	20.2	37.2
Wisconsin:				
Under 100	86.5	73.6	77.4	67.9
100 to 799	11.5	13.4	11.2	13.5
800 and over	2.0	13.0	11.4	18.6
Nebraska:				
Under 100	84.1	63.4	82.9	70.9
100 to 799	14.7	16.0	5.5	9.0
800 and over	1.1	20.5	11.6	20.1
Ohio:				
Under 100	84.3	72.0	69.9	57.7
100 to 799	13.6	18.7	18.5	17.9
800 and over	2.1	9.3	11.6	24.4
Pennsylvania:				
Under 100	83.6	64.6	62.6	53.0
100 to 799	14.7	28.3	27.6	32.3
800 and over	1.7	7.2	9.8	14.7
Iowa:				
Under 100	81.0	54.4	69.1	36.0
100 to 799	11.0	12.5	11.1	11.2
800 and over	8.0	33.1	19.8	52.8

is raised by relatively large operators. In fact, turkey production today is generally a large-scale commercial proposition. Flocks of 5,000 to 15,000 birds are frequent in the more important commercial areas.

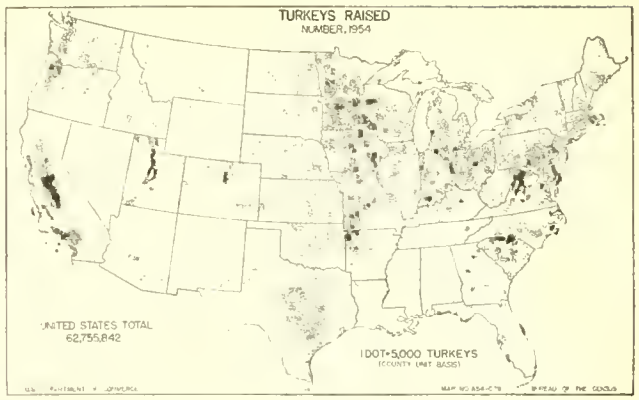


Figure 13

In the main turkey States, except Texas, production is generally concentrated on farms that have relatively large flocks. In Texas, a leading turkey-raising State, the enterprise has not been concentrated on large-scale farms of commercial type. In 1930 the average flock in Texas was 30 birds; by 1954 the average had increased only to 111. The average size of flock in other important turkey-producing States in 1954 was 2,301 for Utah, 1,972 for Iowa, and 2,684 for Minnesota.

Turkey production is highly concentrated in the chief producing areas. The 16 leading turkey-growing States produced 79 percent of the turkeys raised in 1954. Of the 63 million turkeys raised in 1954, 31 million or almost half, were raised in the 100 leading turkey-producing counties.

There has been a definite trend toward larger turkey flocks during the last 15 years in all areas except Texas. In the United States only 1.3 percent of the flocks contained over 800 birds in 1939, as compared with 10.2 (for heavy breeds) in 1954. In 1954, Minnesota had a higher percentage (59.2 percent for heavy breeds) of flocks with more than 800 turkeys than any of the important turkey-producing States. Fifteen years earlier only 4.3 percent of the turkey flocks exceeded 800 birds. The percentage of the farms with less than 100 turkeys raised in Minnesota dropped from 77.4 percent in 1939 to 29.4 in 1954. The change in Iowa was somewhat similar to that of Minnesota.

In Texas relatively small flocks have continued to exist. Only 5 percent of the flocks had more than 800 turkeys in 1954.

Ducks.—The extent of duck raising has not changed much. For 25 years the number raised annually has been about 11 million. But there has been a decided reduction in the number of farmers who raise ducks. In 1929, almost half a million farms reported ducks raised, by 1954 the number had declined to 200,000. The number of ducks raised per farm reporting has more than doubled during the last 25 years.

Table 18.—Number of Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese Raised in the United States: 1929 to 1954

Year	Turkeys raised			Ducks raised			Geese raised		
	Farms reporting	Number	Average number per farm reporting	Farms reporting	Number	Average number per farm reporting	Farms reporting	Number	Average number per farm reporting
1929	637,843	16,794,485	26	470,418	11,337,487	24	396,727	3,989,831	10
1934	676,114	5,381,912	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1939	389,352	27,933,756	72	178,783	12,138,820	68	85,413	1,152,299	13
1944	193,540	27,202,266	141	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1949	162,244	36,434,218	225	212,677	10,342,364	49	94,472	1,160,045	12
1954	169,807	62,755,842	370	202,353	11,065,481	55	104,385	1,712,999	16

NA Not available.

Table 19.—Number and Use of Resources for all Commercial Farms, and all Poultry Farms in Selected Subregions: 1954

Item	Commercial farms			Poultry farms in selected subregions		
	All commercial farms	Poultry farms		Total	Percentage of all poultry farms	Percentage of all commercial farms
		Total	Percentage of all commercial farms			
Number of farms	3,327,889	154,251	4.6	56,525	36.6	1.7
All land in farms—acres, thousands	1,032,493	12,048	1.2	3,365	27.9	0.3
Total cropland—acres, thousands	431,585	4,998	1.2	1,216	24.3	0.3
Value of all farm products sold, total—dollars, millions	24,299	1,486	6.1	734	49.4	3.0
All crops except fruits, nuts, and vegetables—dollars, millions	9,736	52	2.5	16	30.8	0.2
Fruits and nuts—dollars, millions	1,187	10	0.8	6	60.0	0.6
Vegetables for sale—dollars, millions	628	5	0.8	3	60.0	0.5
All livestock, poultry, and their products—dollars, millions	12,223	1,416	11.6	708	50.0	5.8
Dairy products—dollars, millions	3,330	28	0.8	9	32.1	0.3
Poultry and poultry products—dollars, millions	1,907	1,333	69.9	685	51.4	35.9
Other livestock and livestock products—dollars, millions	6,986	55	0.8	14	25.5	0.2
All other products—dollars, millions	525	3	0.6	1	33.3	0.2
Total capital—dollars, millions	110,545	2,727	2.5	1,204	44.2	1.1
Land and buildings—dollars, millions	85,768	2,105	2.5	950	45.1	1.1
Implements and machinery—dollars, millions	14,280	385	2.7	145	37.7	1.0
Livestock and poultry—dollars, millions	10,497	237	2.3	109	46.0	1.0
Man-equivalent of labor	4,891,935	179,223	3.7	70,963	39.6	1.5
Chickens 4 months old and over—number, millions	340	107	31.5	57	53.3	16.8
Chicken eggs sold—dozens, millions	2,664	1,206	45.3	672	55.7	25.2
Broilers sold—dollars, millions	556	537	96.6	291	54.2	52.3
Other chickens sold—dollars, millions	141	66	46.8	34	51.5	24.1
Other poultry and poultry products—dollars, millions	289	259	89.6	97	37.5	33.6

Production of ducks is important in only a few specialized areas. Of the 11 million ducks raised in the United States during 1954, more than 7 million were reported in 5 States: New York, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. Almost 5 million were raised in New York, mostly in Suffolk County, Long Island. Other leading duck-producing counties are Saginaw and Gratiot Counties in Michigan; Lake and Piatt Counties in Illinois; and Racine County in Wisconsin.

Geese.—Comparatively few geese, 1.7 million, are raised in this country. More than a fourth of these were raised in two States—New Mexico with 229,000 and California with 216,000. Minnesota ranked third in the production of geese, with 134,000.

Table 20.—Poultry Farms as a Percent of All Commercial Farms, by Subregions: [1] 1954

Subregion	Percent	Subregion	Percent	Subregion	Percent	Subregion	Percent
United States	4.6	30	7.3	60	1.5	90	0.4
1	12.2	31	3.0	61	0.6	91	0.9
2	29.1	32	1.9	62	4.6	92	0.9
3	35.2	33	21.1	63	1.7	93	1.1
4	29.0	34	8.9	64	4.2	94	1.5
5	31.5	35	4.6	65	1.8	95	3.7
6	16.9	36	1.0	66	3.1	96	5.1
7	3.0	37	2.4	67	1.8	97	4.8
8	7.0	38	1.5	68	2.8	98	6.3
9	7.9	39	6.3	69	1.9	99	1.0
10	8.3	40	10.9	70	1.4	100	6.1
11	25.0	41	1.2	71	1.9	101	1.5
12	16.2	42	18.0	72	5.0	102	0.9
13	18.2	43	11.7	73	5.6	103	1.0
14	21.9	44	0.9	74	9.7	104	0.4
15	30.5	45	0.5	75	0.6	105	0.3
16	15.2	46	4.3	76	0.4	106	1.7
17	14.0	47	3.1	77	0.9	107	2.6
18	29.9	48	4.5	78	3.8	108	1.1
19	7.8	49	3.8	79	12.8	109	1.9
20	8.8	50	9.0	80	7.5	110	3.5
21	0.5	51	3.4	81	9.1	111	2.5
22	1.0	52	4.6	82	18.8	112	4.0
23	1.6	53	0.9	83	2.1	113	4.3
24	0.9	54	1.0	84	3.4	114	6.8
25	1.9	55	4.5	85	1.6	115	22.8
26	20.3	56	3.9	86	2.1	116	6.5
27	10.6	57	1.2	87	2.7	117	18.3
28	9.4	58	5.8	88	3.7	118	9.9
29	4.4	59	2.5	89	2.0	119	15.1

[1] Selected poultry subregions are printed in bold type.

POULTRY FARMS

Importance of poultry farms.—An increasingly large part of poultry production is being produced on specialized commercial poultry farms. This trend seems likely to continue. Information on the organization and operation of these farms consequently gives considerable insight into prospective as well as current conditions in poultry production. Poultry farms comprise less than one-twentieth of all commercial farms in the United States but they contain less than one-eightieth of the total farmland and cropland in all commercial farms. Poultry farms account for almost one-sixteenth of the value of all farm products sold, but this relative position is mainly the result of the use of relatively large quantities of purchased feed.

Poultry farms account for a smaller proportion of the total capital investment and labor force than they do of the total number of farms. On poultry farms the sales of poultry and poultry products represent almost the only source of farm income.

Poultry farms generally have much less land than most other types of farms. Almost two-thirds of all poultry farms have less than 70 acres each. Only 30 percent of all commercial farms have less than 70 acres.

Poultry farms had about a third of the chickens that were 4 months old and over on all commercial farms, in 1954. In that year, they accounted for 70 percent of all poultry and poultry products sold, 45 percent of the chicken eggs sold, and nine-tenths or more of the broilers sold and turkeys raised.

Important poultry areas.—In order to indicate the characteristics of poultry farms by size of business, 16 of the 119 economic subregions have been selected as poultry subregions because of the relative importance of specialized poultry farms (figure 15). In these subregions a considerable percentage of the farms are poultry-type farms; that is, the farms obtain more than 50 percent of their income from poultry and poultry products. However, only two subregions (subregions 3 and 18) are considered to be mainly poultry subregions. Subregions 2, 4, and 5 are poultry and dairy subregions. In subregion 82 poultry (mainly broilers) and cotton production are important. In the other 10 subregions poultry farming is combined with other kinds of farm enterprises such as livestock, general farming, field crops, and fruits and nuts. The particular combination is usually determined by the background, habits, and traditions of the earlier settlers in the locality

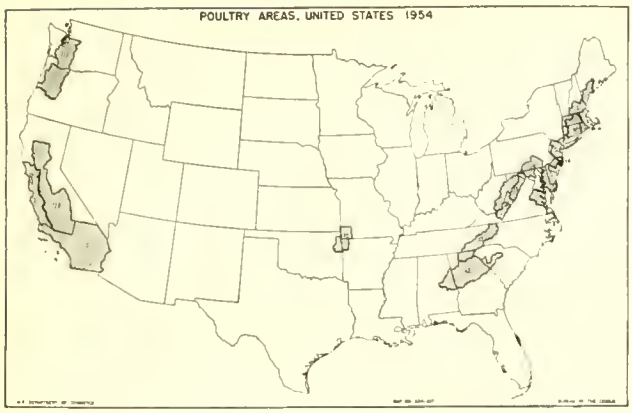


Figure 14

as well as their aptitudes and skills; however, the influence that finally determines the combination of farm enterprises is the relative economic advantage of the various enterprises in an area.

Taken together, the production on poultry farms in these subregions accounts for about one-third of all poultry farms in the United States and for more than half of all poultry products sold on poultry farms. In general, poultry farms in other areas are smaller and less specialized.

In the selected subregions the poultry enterprise is generally important. However, poultry farms are not the most important type of farm in any of these subregions. These 16 selected subregions contain more than one-third of all the poultry farms in the United States.

A brief description of the agriculture in the 16 selected poultry subregions follows:[1]

Subregion 2 comprises the southwestern counties of Maine and the southern tier of counties in New Hampshire. It is unusual in two respects: (*1*) Only about half of the farms are commercial farms; the other half are either part-time or residential farms that provide homes for families who earn their living in nearby factories or in other nonagricultural work. (*2*) Poultry production has gradually replaced dairying in many places. The income from poultry and poultry products accounts for more than 40 percent of the total farm income in some parts and dairying for another 30 percent. Other considerable sources of farm income include hay, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco. Most of the poultry income is from egg production but broiler production is also valuable.

Subregion 3 includes eastern Massachusetts and all of Rhode Island. It has some of the same characteristics as subregion 2. Poultry farming is the principal commercial type of farming, followed by dairy, fruits (especially cranberries), and vegetables, and the growing of large quantities of flowers under glass. Many of the farms are part-time and residential farms.

Subregion 4 has a very large proportion of part-time and residential farms. A wide belt is covered, including west central Massachusetts and the eastern two-thirds of Connecticut. Notable distinction between this subregion and subregions 2 and 3 is the large quantity of tobacco grown in the Connecticut River Valley. Poultry is a principal source of farm income.

Subregion 5 comprises about the northern half of New Jersey, the metropolitan area of New York City, Long Island, and part of Connecticut. It includes more than 15 million inhabitants—one of the greatest concentrations of population in the United States. The part that is farmed can be characterized by many specialized as well as many residential and part-time farms. The relatively high land values encourage a type of farming that produces a large volume on a small area. Under these conditions, poultry can compete favorably, hence it is much more important than any other type of farming; it outranks both dairying and potato production.

Subregion 14 is relatively small, consisting of three counties nestled between subregions 5 and 15. It is characterized by heavy poultry production similar to that in the two adjoining subregions.

Subregion 15 is relatively large, including southern New Jersey, all of Delaware, eastern Maryland, and two counties in Virginia. It includes the Delmarva Peninsula and eastern Virginia and also Sussex County in southern Delaware—the county with the greatest concentration of broiler production in the United States. The northern counties in the subregion have a high proportion of well-drained loam and silt-loam soils suited to staple crops like wheat, corn, and hay. Dairying has become a main source of farm income. In the southern counties where more sandy soils exist, poultry and large-scale truck farming provide a large proportion of the farm income. The principal truck crops are tomatoes, green beans, lima beans, cantaloups, cucumbers, watermelons, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Throughout the subregion, a type of agriculture has developed that gives a large return per acre of land. Poultry production has become one of the most important farm enterprises.

Subregion 18 covers a strip in northwestern Virginia that runs northeast and southwest. It comprises the part of the Valley of Virginia that is drained by the Shenandoah River. The land is level to rolling, and fertile. Poultry and fruit production are leading farm enterprises in the area.

Subregion 26 includes the central part of the Great Valley in Virginia and the adjoining ridges and mountains. Much of the land is hilly or mountainous. The cropland has been devoted mainly to the growing of corn, wheat, or hay, much of which

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD IN POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954

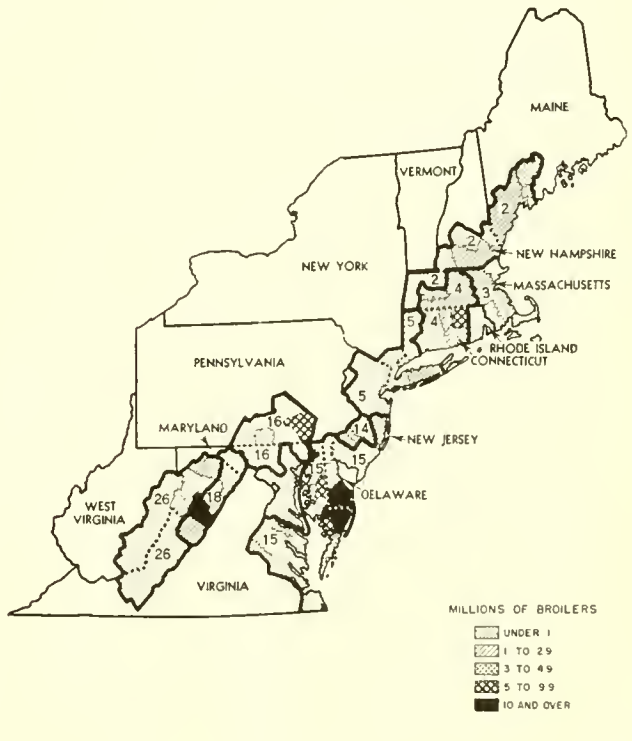


Figure 15

[1] The description is based largely on material from a forthcoming monograph on Systems of Economic Areas prepared by D. J. Bogue and C. L. Beale and to be published by the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems in cooperation with Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

is used for livestock feed. Broiler production on a commercial scale has grown during the last 25 years, but the income from the poultry farms is less than that from similar farms in many of the other selected subregions.

Subregion 33 encompasses the Blue Ridge Mountains and the associated valleys and plateaus in western North Carolina and northern Georgia. Most of the farms here are of a subsistence type; only a limited quantity of farm products are sold through market channels. About half of the land is in farms and only one-fourth of the farmland can be classified as cropland. Income per farm is generally low. More than nine-tenths of the farms are in Economic Classes V, VI, and VII. Many of the farmers supplement their farm income by work off the farm. The leading sources of farm income include tobacco, poultry, livestock, dairy products, vegetables, and corn. The harvesting of timber and forest products provides some income.

The southern tier of counties borders on subregion 42, one of the more highly commercialized broiler localities of the United States. The majority of the farms here are poultry farms. Compared with the other commercial farms of the subregion, incomes are relatively high.

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD IN POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954

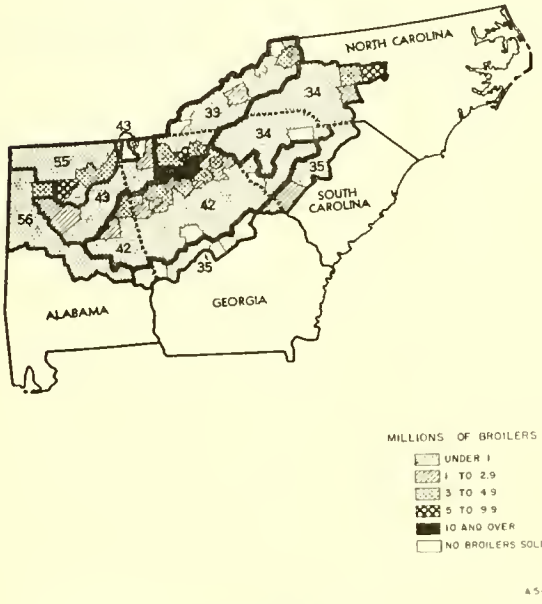


Figure 16

Subregion 42 is comprised mainly of the Georgia Piedmont but extends into South Carolina and Alabama. Cotton (until recent years the principal crop), and other row crops, have been largely replaced by livestock, dairy, and poultry, as major sources of income. The land in parts of this subregion is relatively level, but much of it is rolling or even hilly, so that when cotton was the principal crop, soil erosion was a serious problem. On several million acres the cultivation of crops has been abandoned, and the land has been returned to forest or planted to soil-conserving crops. The agriculture of the entire region has undergone fundamental changes during the last four decades. The number of farms has been reduced by almost half in 35 years. The 66 counties in this subregion include 6 of the larger broiler-producing counties in the Nation.

Subregion 82 centers in northwestern Arkansas, southwestern Missouri, and northeastern Oklahoma. The heart of broiler production of this subregion is in the two northwestern counties of Arkansas—Washington and Benton—the second and third ranking counties nationally in broiler production, in 1954, with a total of more than 34 million birds.

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD, FOR SUBREGIONS 73, 74, AND 82: 1954

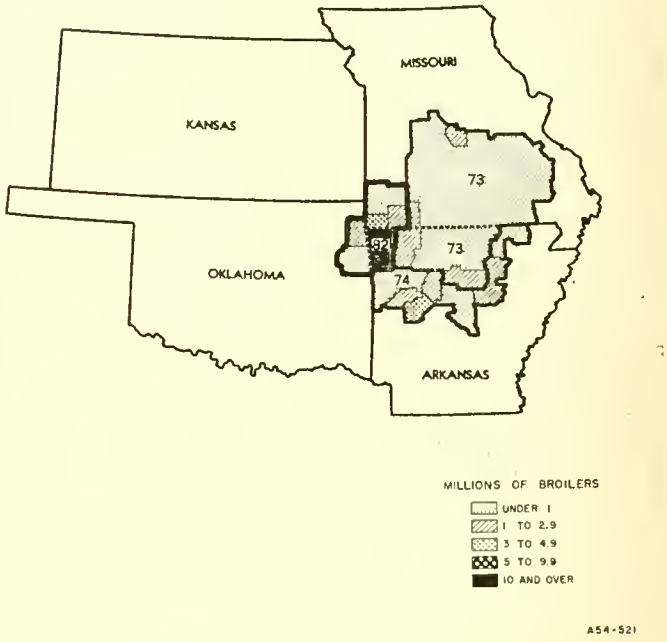


Figure 17

Subregion 115 includes a considerable area of irrigated land, which grows large quantities of fruits, vegetables, sugar beets, flax, dry beans, and hay. Dairy and poultry farming are important farm enterprises. Livestock ranches occupy the rougher and drier parts of the subregion.

Subregion 116 has the largest concentration of fruit farms and vineyards in the United States. The production of fruits, vegetables, and other cash crops are the chief farm enterprises. Dairy and poultry production and livestock ranching are prevalent in certain parts.

Subregion 117 the Central Pacific Coast subregion, is important in poultry and in fruits and vegetables. Parts that are too rough for crop farming are occupied by livestock ranches. Poultry farms are numerous and poultry is second to cash crops as a source of farm income. Dairying is also prevalent.

Subregion 119 like the other three Pacific Coast subregions, has considerable diversification of agriculture. In that part of the area lying in the State of Washington, dairy farms outnumber poultry farms, but poultry has a noteworthy place. In the part that lies in Oregon, the number of fruit-and-nut farms exceeds the number of farms of other types.

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD, FOR SUBREGIONS 115, 116, AND 117: 1954

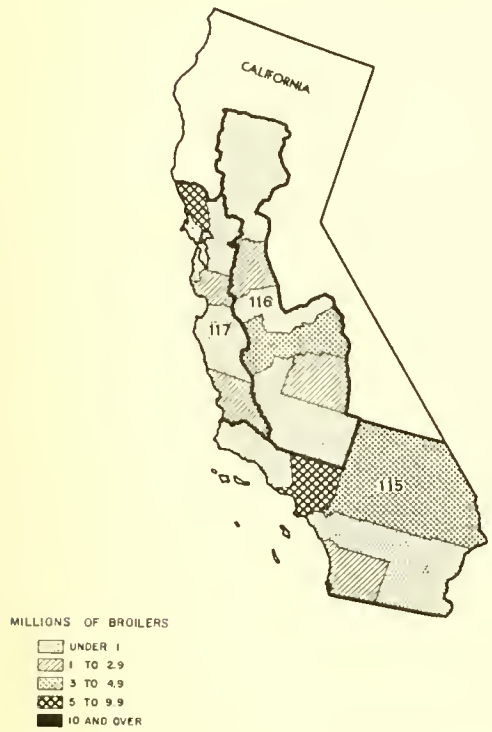


Figure 18

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD, FOR SUBREGION 119: 1954

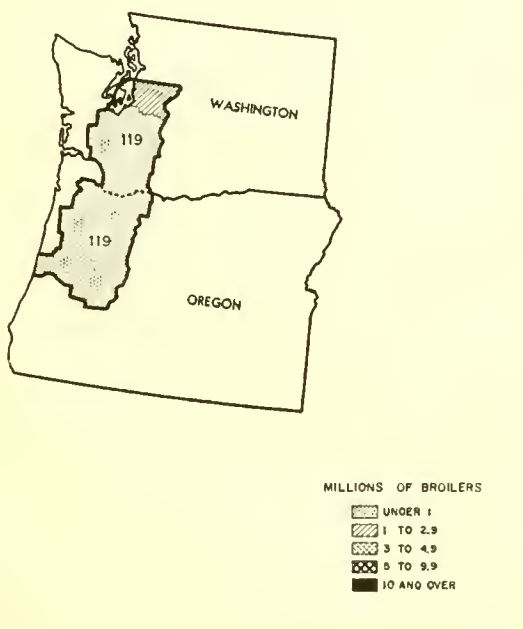


Figure 19

The four poultry subregions on or near the Pacific Coast (115, 116, 117, and 119), produce eggs, broilers, and turkeys in large quantities. In 1954, these four subregions accounted for almost 50 percent of the turkeys, 12 percent of the broilers, and 5 percent of the eggs, produced in the 16 selected poultry subregions.

Characteristics of Poultry Farms by Economic Class of Farm

Poultry farms in the 16 selected subregions include 37 percent of all poultry farms in the United States and account for half the value of all poultry and poultry products sold from all poultry farms, and 44 percent of the total capital invested in all poultry farms (see table 19).

The characteristics of poultry farms in the United States and in the 16 selected subregions are similar. Of the total poultry farms in the United States, 27 percent were in Economic Classes I and II, compared with 17 percent of all commercial farms. On the other hand, 37 percent of all poultry farms in the United States and 21 percent of all poultry farms in the selected subregions were in Economic Classes V and VI. Table 21 shows the percentage

Table 21.—Distribution of Selected Resources on All Poultry Farms and on Poultry Farms in Selected Poultry Subregions, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	[Percent distribution by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ALL POULTRY FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES							
Number of farms	100.0	8.5	18.5	18.5	17.9	18.8	17.8
All land in farms—acres	100.0	17.8	22.5	18.9	15.7	13.4	11.7
Total cropland—acres	100.0	19.6	23.5	19.0	15.6	12.5	9.8
Capital invested—dollars	100.0	21.6	25.5	18.3	14.3	12.5	7.7
Man-equivalent of labor	100.0	19.9	22.8	18.1	14.5	12.5	12.3
Value of all farm products sold, total—dollars	100.0	43.7	30.2	14.2	7.1	3.7	1.2
All crops except fruits, nuts, and vegetables—dollars	100.0	33.3	30.0	18.7	11.2	5.3	1.6
Fruits and nuts—dollars	100.0	45.3	25.0	12.2	11.1	4.0	2.5
Vegetables for sale—dollars	100.0	24.7	34.6	20.2	12.1	6.6	1.9
All livestock, poultry, and their products—dollars	100.0	44.1	30.2	14.0	6.9	3.6	1.2
Dairy products—dollars	100.0	29.1	36.3	16.9	9.4	5.9	2.4
Poultry and poultry products—dollars	100.0	44.8	30.4	13.8	6.6	3.3	1.1
Other livestock and livestock products—dollars	100.0	35.4	24.4	16.2	11.9	8.4	3.6
All other products—dollars	100.0	27.5	31.2	20.5	11.6	6.1	3.1
Chickens 4 months old and over—number	100.0	45.1	33.1	14.1	5.4	1.9	.4
Chicken eggs sold—dozens	100.0	28.0	33.0	18.3	11.1	6.8	2.8
Broilers sold—dollars	100.0	47.3	33.6	13.4	4.5	1.2	.1
Other chickens sold—dollars	100.0	27.5	29.1	19.5	12.5	8.1	3.2
Other poultry and poultry products sold—dollars	100.0	71.5	20.1	5.6	1.8	.8	.2
POULTRY FARMS IN SELECTED POULTRY SUBREGIONS							
Number of farms	100.0	11.7	25.2	23.1	18.9	14.5	6.6
All land in farms—acres	100.0	22.3	27.0	21.4	14.7	9.8	4.7
Total cropland—acres	100.0	26.0	28.4	20.3	13.5	8.2	3.5
Capital invested—dollars	100.0	25.7	29.9	20.1	12.5	8.2	3.6
Man-equivalent of labor	100.0	24.5	28.4	19.9	13.7	8.9	4.5
Value of all farm products sold, total—dollars	100.0	47.6	30.9	13.3	5.7	2.2	.4
All crops except fruits, nuts, and vegetables—dollars	100.0	43.6	29.4	15.7	7.8	2.7	.7
Fruits and nuts—dollars	100.0	47.0	27.8	14.2	7.6	2.9	.5
Vegetables for sale—dollars	100.0	35.0	37.6	15.5	8.0	3.3	.7
All livestock, poultry, and their products—dollars	100.0	47.7	30.9	13.2	5.6	2.2	.4
Dairy products—dollars	100.0	36.2	37.2	16.1	6.5	3.4	.6
Poultry and poultry products—dollars	100.0	48.1	30.9	13.1	5.5	2.1	.3
Other livestock and livestock products—dollars	100.0	37.2	28.7	16.9	10.7	5.2	1.3
All other products—dollars	100.0	38.2	32.7	18.1	6.3	3.4	1.3
Chickens 4 months old and over—number	100.0	29.3	37.0	18.0	9.3	5.0	1.5
Chicken eggs sold—dozens	100.0	33.0	38.6	16.7	7.6	3.4	.7
Broilers sold—dollars	100.0	50.8	30.5	12.8	4.7	1.2	(Z)
Other chickens sold—dollars	100.0	33.8	33.1	17.7	9.3	4.7	1.3
Other poultry and poultry products sold—dollars	100.0	79.0	14.5	4.4	1.3	.6	.1

Z 0.05 percent or less.

distribution by economic class of farm, of selected resources for all poultry farms in the United States, and for poultry farms in the selected poultry subregions.

Comparisons by economic class between poultry farms and other types of farms are of limited usefulness because of the large expenditures for feed and other items used in production, on poultry farms. The total of specified expenditures on poultry farms are equivalent to about three-fourths of the total received from gross sales. This compares with about two-fifths for commercial farms as a group.

Size of poultry farms.—Specialized poultry farms are usually not very large from the standpoint of area. In most of the 16 selected subregions, poultry farms with less than 29 acres comprise one-half or more of all commercial farms under 29 acres in size. The average size of poultry farms decreases with the decrease in gross sales. Poultry farms in Class I averaged 163 acres of land per farm compared with only 51 acres for farms in Class VI. Accompanying the decrease in size of farm was an even greater decrease in the proportion of the land used in crops. Almost one-third of the land in Class I farms was in harvested crops compared with one-fifth for Class V farms and one-sixth in Class VI farms. The crops raised showed little change between economic classes of farms other than smaller average acreages—corn and hay were equally divided, and represented approximately half of the cropland harvested on farms in each economic class. Wide variations from this pattern are evident in the different subregions.

Table 22.—Distribution of all Commercial and Poultry Farms by Size of Farm: 1954

Size of farm	All commercial farms in the United States	All poultry farms in the United States	Poultry farms in selected poultry subregions
Percent distribution by size of farm:			
Total number of farms	100	100	100
Under 10 acres	4	26	33
10 to 29 acres	11	18	21
30 to 69 acres	15	21	20
70 to 139 acres	23	20	15
140 to 259 acres	25	10	7
260 to 499 acres	14	4	2
500 acres and over	9	1	1
Average size of farms—acres	310	78	60

There are significant differences among the selected subregions in the distribution of poultry farms, of gross sales, and total investment by economic class of farm. (See Table 23.) In subregions 15 and 116, almost half of the poultry farms are in Economic Classes I and II; on the other hand, only one-fourth of the poultry farms in subregions 16, 33, and 119 are in these two economic classes. For the 16 selected subregions, more than 78 percent of the gross sales of all farm products on poultry farms are on farms in Economic Classes I and II. In subregions 2, 4, 15, 115, 116, and 117, four-fifths or more of the gross sales on poultry farms come from farms in Economic Classes I and II. Gross sales on poultry farms in Economic Classes IV, V and VI, represent less than 10 percent of the gross sales of all poultry farms except in subregions 4, 16, 18, 26, 33, 42, and 119.

The investment in land and buildings, livestock and poultry, and machinery on poultry farms in Economic Classes I and II, comprises 56 percent of the total investment on all poultry farms. Among the 16 selected subregions the proportion of the total investment on all poultry farms in Economic Classes I and II varies considerably. In subregion 116, more than half of the total investment is on farms in Economic Classes I and II; in subregion 42, farms in Economic Classes I and II have less than a fifth of the total investment on all poultry farms in the subregion.

Table 23.—Percent Distribution of Poultry Farms, Gross Sales, and Total Investment, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954

Item and subregion	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Number of poultry farms:							
Total, 16 selected subregions	100.0	11.7	25.2	23.1	18.9	14.5	6.6
Subregion 2	100.0	15.9	24.1	19.5	17.2	13.9	9.4
Subregion 3	100.0	9.8	21.6	21.0	19.7	18.0	9.9
Subregion 4	100.0	17.5	27.1	15.2	17.1	17.6	5.5
Subregion 5	100.0	11.5	28.8	22.3	18.7	11.3	7.4
Subregion 14	100.0	9.0	32.3	26.3	14.3	11.3	6.8
Subregion 15	100.0	17.0	37.2	19.6	11.8	8.4	6.1
Subregion 16	100.0	7.2	16.7	18.5	21.3	23.2	13.1
Subregion 18	100.0	14.8	17.6	19.5	21.8	17.6	8.7
Subregion 26	100.0	6.7	18.0	28.5	20.6	18.6	7.6
Subregion 33	100.0	4.1	18.7	24.3	23.8	19.1	9.9
Subregion 42	100.0	6.4	22.7	31.0	22.3	14.0	3.6
Subregion 82	100.0	7.5	27.1	29.0	20.7	10.7	5.0
Subregion 115	100.0	14.7	30.1	24.0	16.7	12.0	2.5
Subregion 116	100.0	24.3	23.4	22.1	15.0	11.4	3.8
Subregion 117	100.0	14.9	28.8	23.0	16.9	11.9	4.4
Subregion 119	100.0	7.6	17.7	21.7	25.2	19.3	8.5
Gross sales on poultry farms:							
Total, 16 selected subregions	100.0	47.6	30.9	13.3	5.7	2.2	0.4
Subregion 2	100.0	57.5	26.5	9.3	4.5	1.7	0.4
Subregion 3	100.0	39.8	34.4	14.7	7.3	3.1	0.7
Subregion 4	100.0	58.6	27.5	6.9	4.3	2.5	0.3
Subregion 5	100.0	40.5	37.4	13.7	5.9	2.0	0.5
Subregion 14	100.0	21.3	51.4	19.9	5.2	2.0	0.4
Subregion 15	100.0	55.9	32.4	8.2	2.5	0.9	0.2
Subregion 16	100.0	41.7	29.1	14.6	9.0	4.6	1.0
Subregion 18	100.0	56.3	21.9	11.6	7.1	2.7	0.5
Subregion 26	100.0	31.2	31.5	23.9	8.7	4.1	0.5
Subregion 33	100.0	22.4	36.9	22.9	11.6	5.1	1.1
Subregion 42	100.0	28.3	35.8	23.6	9.2	2.9	0.3
Subregion 82	100.0	31.3	38.2	20.9	7.4	1.8	0.4
Subregion 115	100.0	50.8	31.3	11.9	4.3	1.5	0.1
Subregion 116	100.0	70.5	17.9	7.5	2.7	1.1	0.1
Subregion 117	100.0	52.2	30.5	11.2	4.1	1.9	0.2
Subregion 119	100.0	39.8	29.3	16.3	9.9	3.9	0.8
Total investment in land and buildings, livestock and poultry, and machinery:							
Total, 16 selected subregions	100.0	25.7	29.9	20.1	12.5	8.2	3.6
Subregion 2	100.0	30.5	26.9	16.5	12.3	9.0	4.9
Subregion 3	100.0	25.3	24.0	18.8	13.4	13.4	5.2
Subregion 4	100.0	32.1	30.6	12.4	11.7	10.7	2.5
Subregion 5	100.0	19.8	32.5	19.3	14.2	7.7	6.5
Subregion 14	100.0	16.0	33.9	23.0	12.7	9.7	4.7
Subregion 15	100.0	28.2	42.5	16.1	6.6	4.5	1.9
Subregion 16	100.0	20.8	26.2	18.3	15.7	13.7	5.2
Subregion 18	100.0	33.4	22.3	16.3	15.9	8.3	4.0
Subregion 26	100.0	17.9	23.4	28.2	14.2	12.7	3.6
Subregion 33	100.0	10.7	25.1	21.4	21.3	14.1	7.2
Subregion 42	100.0	14.1	29.3	28.4	16.5	9.3	2.3
Subregion 82	100.0	17.6	34.5	24.7	13.9	7.0	2.4
Subregion 115	100.0	26.6	27.2	25.0	10.5	7.2	3.5
Subregion 116	100.0	49.6	21.8	14.7	8.1	4.7	1.1
Subregion 117	100.0	27.1	32.4	22.5	10.1	5.6	2.2
Subregion 119	100.0	18.7	24.4	20.9	20.6	10.9	4.5

Table 24.—Operators of Poultry Farms, by Tenure of Operator: 1954

Item	All poultry farms in the United States	Poultry farms in selected poultry subregions
Number of farms	154,251	56,525
Farms operated by—		
Owners, part owners, and managers—number	144,381	53,208
Percent of total	93.6	94.1
Tenants—number	9,870	3,317
Percent of total	6.4	5.9

Tenure and age of operator.—More than 9 in 10 poultry farms are operated by owners, part owners, or managers. The percentage of farms operated by tenants is lower for poultry farms than for any other type of farm. Nearly half of the operators are 55 years old or older (see Table 25). The older operators are found mostly on the smaller operations—Class V and VI farms. More than three-fourths of the operators of Class I farms are less than 55, as are three-fifths of the operators of Class II farms. Three-fourths of the operators of Class VI farms are over this age.

Table 25.—Percent Distribution of Farm Operators in Each Economic Class of Farm, by Age, for All Poultry Farms in Selected Subregions: 1954

Item and age group	Percent distribution for each economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
All poultry farms in the United States:							
Farm operators reporting age	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	(Z)
25 to 34 years	10	17	15	12	9	8	2
35 to 44 years	20	30	26	24	19	16	6
45 to 54 years	22	29	28	24	25	20	11
55 to 64 years	24	17	21	25	26	25	24
65 years and over	24	6	9	14	20	30	57
Poultry farms in selected poultry subregions:							
Farm operators reporting age	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	(Z)
25 to 34 years	11	15	13	11	10	9	3
35 to 44 years	22	28	28	23	19	18	9
45 to 54 years	25	30	28	26	25	21	12
55 to 64 years	23	19	21	24	26	24	24
65 years and over	18	7	9	15	20	26	52

Z 0.5 percent or less.

Table 26.—Source of Farm Income on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Value of all farm products sold	9,634	49,400	15,727	7,359	3,808	1,878	666
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	334	1,304	541	337	210	94	29
Vegetables for sale	34	97	63	36	23	12	4
Fruits and nuts	67	355	90	44	41	14	9
All livestock and livestock products, total	9,179	47,577	14,998	6,919	3,521	1,751	620
Poultry and poultry products	8,644	45,485	14,177	6,443	3,190	1,535	523
Eggs	3,062	10,730	5,379	2,965	1,845	1,058	418
Broilers	3,479	19,305	6,307	2,518	878	222	10
Other chickens	426	1,378	671	449	298	183	78
Other poultry products	1,677	14,072	1,820	511	169	72	17
Dairy products	181	617	354	165	95	57	25
Other livestock and livestock products	354	1,475	467	311	236	159	72
All other products	20	67	35	23	13	7	4
Subregion 2:							
Value of all farm products sold	14,731	53,174	16,242	7,051	3,869	1,803	617
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	106	163	197	111	32	26	18
Vegetables for sale	41	83	45	54	27	7	5
Fruits and nuts	4	14	(Z)	------	(Z)	10	(Z)
All livestock and livestock products, total	14,541	52,827	15,911	6,872	3,809	1,758	574
Poultry and poultry products	14,205	52,059	15,309	6,705	3,706	1,649	542
Eggs	7,101	24,919	7,100	4,063	2,593	1,084	335
Broilers	5,272	22,478	5,495	1,382	433	160	20
Other chickens	1,567	4,596	1,964	1,009	617	317	166
Other poultry products	265	66	750	251	63	88	21
Dairy products	256	672	467	119	30	49	14
Other livestock and livestock products	80	96	135	48	73	60	18
All other products	39	87	89	14	1	2	20

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 26.—Source of Farm Income on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 3:							
Value of all farm products sold	10,353	42,086	16,517	7,257	3,822	1,806	723
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	60	268	119	17	14	7	9
Vegetables for sale	131	286	335	109	31	9	2
Fruits and nuts	17	------	39	37	1	(Z)	5
All livestock and livestock products, total	10,116	41,289	16,018	7,084	3,769	1,790	703
Poultry and poultry products	9,988	40,853	15,852	6,902	3,729	1,782	681
Eggs	5,514	17,196	9,263	4,994	2,582	1,290	450
Broilers	1,622	7,580	3,127	579	311	98	49
Other chickens	864	2,392	1,342	801	590	237	137
Other poultry products	1,988	13,685	2,120	528	246	156	45
Dairy products	96	312	153	128	29	------	2
Other livestock and livestock products	32	124	13	54	11	8	20
All other products	29	243	6	10	7	------	4
Subregion 4:							
Value of all farm products sold	15,370	51,370	15,580	6,992	3,838	2,190	763
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	168	743	88	31	30	21	8
Vegetables for sale	24	15	43	7	36	14	2
Fruits and nuts	47	185	28	30	17	(Z)	----
All livestock and livestock products, total	15,120	50,417	15,395	6,916	3,754	2,155	753
Poultry and poultry products	14,681	48,922	14,942	6,791	3,716	2,007	706
Eggs	5,501	13,791	6,814	3,782	2,397	1,273	542
Broilers	7,151	29,492	5,916	1,399	684	285	----
Other chickens	1,374	3,453	1,731	1,114	377	325	156
Other poultry products	655	2,186	481	496	258	124	8
Dairy products	333	1,149	367	87	6	98	19
Other livestock and livestock products	106	346	86	38	32	50	28
All other products	11	10	26	8	1	------	----
Subregion 5:							
Value of all farm products sold	12,417	43,762	16,140	7,643	3,941	2,158	757
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	214	616	228	226	106	58	10
Vegetables for sale	35	46	34	55	30	19	3
Fruits and nuts	11	9	14	14	3	9	12
All livestock and livestock products, total	12,128	42,915	15,853	7,329	3,802	2,069	726
Poultry and poultry products	11,986	42,543	15,687	7,165	3,759	2,011	712
Eggs	8,646	25,026	12,942	5,852	2,796	1,579	506
Broilers	938	4,927	841	406	210	------	----
Other chickens	865	2,318	1,186	648	372	268	172
Other poultry products	1,537	10,272	718	259	381	164	34
Dairy products	85	322	101	77	4	6	2
Other livestock and livestock products	57	50	65	87	39	52	12
All other products	29	176	11	19	------	3	6
Subregion 14:							
Value of all farm products sold	10,661	25,118	16,902	8,050	3,885	1,896	633
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	223	504	302	209	165	6	17
Vegetables for sale	96	169	98	153	39	17	17
Fruits and nuts	10	------	30	------	------	------	----
All livestock and livestock products, total	10,331	24,445	16,472	7,688	3,676	1,873	599
Poultry and poultry products	10,312	24,345	16,470	7,682	3,624	1,873	589
Eggs	5,676	5,841	10,599	4,665	2,317	1,273	300
Broilers	3,473	18,056	4,131	1,611	538	------	111
Other chickens	653	448	901	705	690	224	175
Other poultry products	510	------	839	701	79	376	3
Dairy products	2	------	------	------	16	------	3
Other livestock and livestock products	17	100	2	6	36	------	7
All other products	1	------	------	------	5	------	----
Subregion 15:							
Value of all farm products sold	18,646	61,511	16,213	7,772	3,921	1,910	654
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	780	2,236	780	363	237	109	33
Vegetables for sale	153	431	140	96	44	40	5
Fruits and nuts	2	------	4	(Z)	1	1	2
All livestock and livestock products, total	17,683	58,712	15,276	7,311	3,632	1,754	608
Poultry and poultry products	17,443	58,051	15,049	7,191	3,534	1,669	582
Eggs	5,483	10,007	7,108	3,953	2,034	1,210	419
Broilers	10,715	43,703	7,145	2,589	1,068	152	17
Other chickens	524	748	593	580	326	202	128
Other poultry products	721	3,593	203	69	106	105	18
Dairy products	64	198	64	17	17	7	2
Other livestock and livestock products	176	463	163	103	81	78	24
All other products	28	132	13	2	7	6	6

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 26.—Source of Farm Income on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 18:							
Value of all farm products sold	9,240	53,116	16,133	7,297	3,904	1,850	678
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	527	1,840	969	546	433	129	70
Vegetables for sale	102	271	281	89	55	27	9
Fruits and nuts	27	21	77	53	3	9	3
All livestock and livestock products, total	8,569	50,984	14,742	6,600	3,408	1,684	595
Poultry and poultry products	7,364	43,659	12,305	5,803	3,016	1,554	538
Eggs	3,511	13,594	6,533	3,721	2,028	1,119	434
Broilers	2,146	16,878	3,649	963	508	113	11
Other chickens	478	1,272	798	690	310	209	77
Other poultry products	1,229	11,915	1,325	429	170	113	16
Dairy products	403	2,211	1,168	157	65	19	9
Other livestock and livestock products	802	5,114	1,269	640	327	111	48
All other products	15	(Z)	64	9	5	1	1
Subregion 82:							
Value of all farm products sold	10,713	44,630	15,104	7,741	3,835	1,776	765
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	44	110	47	50	30	12	17
Vegetables for sale	18	1	46	14	7	2	2
Fruits and nuts	110	523	84	103	73	13	28
All livestock and livestock products, total	10,535	43,996	14,924	7,557	3,722	1,749	715
Poultry and poultry products	9,718	42,454	13,761	6,728	3,199	1,484	517
Eggs	419	1,412	179	379	415	493	325
Broilers	8,143	30,590	12,823	5,989	2,600	825	136
Other chickens	87	253	21	115	72	161	55
Other poultry products	1,069	10,199	741	245	112	65	1
Dairy products	490	496	773	538	313	160	109
Other livestock and livestock products	327	1,046	387	291	210	105	89
All other products	6	-----	3	17	3	-----	3
Subregion 116:							
Value of all farm products sold	15,332	52,819	15,943	7,607	3,986	1,963	761
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	90	475	38	31	5	-----	13
Vegetables for sale	20	49	38	-----	6	-----	19
Fruits and nuts	375	1,431	289	176	154	76	----
All livestock and livestock products, total	14,859	50,850	15,560	7,400	3,821	1,885	729
Poultry and poultry products	14,771	50,577	15,530	7,381	3,766	1,851	729
Eggs	9,168	25,765	11,294	5,530	2,762	1,429	462
Broilers	2,763	11,530	2,648	720	464	128	30
Other chickens	798	1,929	976	561	324	215	195
Other poultry products	2,042	11,353	612	570	216	79	42
Dairy products	1	1	1	1	(Z)	-----	----
Other livestock and livestock products	67	272	29	18	55	34	----
All other products	8	14	18	-----	-----	2	----
Subregion 118:							
Value of all farm products sold	23,265	67,891	17,822	7,908	4,224	2,284	835
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	837	2,856	376	185	88	38	21
Vegetables for sale	23	71	7	9	10	-----	----
Fruits and nuts	521	939	741	385	162	95	16
All livestock and livestock products, total	21,884	64,025	16,698	7,329	3,961	2,151	798
Poultry and poultry products	21,456	63,069	16,270	6,997	3,856	2,109	763
Eggs	6,338	9,577	9,530	5,098	3,056	1,627	449
Broilers	4,051	12,620	3,307	773	227	120	181
Other chickens	754	1,188	980	648	378	279	133
Other poultry products	10,313	39,684	2,453	478	195	83	----
Dairy products	213	504	183	177	43	18	18
Other livestock and livestock products	215	452	245	155	65	24	17
All other products	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----
Subregion 117:							
Value of all farm products sold	15,442	54,048	16,332	7,497	3,721	2,440	773
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	55	142	94	13	9	22	----
Vegetables for sale	49	283	8	2	18	-----	15
Fruits and nuts	224	521	338	113	100	47	16
All livestock and livestock products, total	15,111	53,098	15,892	7,367	3,590	2,362	732
Poultry and poultry products	14,815	52,665	15,349	7,136	3,496	2,312	723
Eggs	8,426	22,050	10,945	5,434	2,858	1,873	598
Broilers	3,360	15,188	2,897	847	233	223	20
Other chickens	1,063	3,647	1,041	575	340	212	94
Other poultry products	1,966	11,780	466	280	65	4	11
Dairy products	87	1	219	90	8	17	---
Other livestock and livestock products	209	432	324	141	86	33	9
All other products	3	4	(Z)	2	4	9	10

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 26.—Source of Farm Income on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 18:							
Value of all farm products sold	12,381	47,001	15,374	7,339	4,052	1,893	649
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	138	258	224	195	72	30	10
Vegetables for sale	5	-----	-----	2	14	7	----
Fruits and nuts	173	1,051	68	7	16	(Z)	1
All livestock and livestock products, total	12,047	45,614	15,052	7,134	3,945	1,853	637
Poultry and poultry products	10,805	41,794	13,009	6,413	3,389	1,615	496
Eggs	948	2,408	1,073	762	653	457	356
Broilers	4,520	12,791	6,604	3,931	2,402	960	18
Other chickens	187	388	201	163	171	94	95
Other poultry products	5,150	26,207	5,131	1,557	163	104	27
Dairy products	346	868	725	244	138	47	45
Other livestock and livestock products	896	2,952	1,318	477	418	191	96
All other products	18	78	30	1	5	3	1
Subregion 26:							
Value of all farm products sold	8,979	42,051	15,693	7,548	3,801	1,967	650
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	82	240	59	119	54	38	49
Vegetables for sale	1	3	2	2	(Z)	1	----
Fruits and nuts	12	71	8	7	6	7	10
All livestock and livestock products, total	8,820	41,664	15,436	7,364	3,712	1,902	590
Poultry and poultry products	8,174	39,750	14,568	6,711	3,254	1,592	414
Eggs	520	745	649	666	404	316	266
Broilers	5,137	17,509	9,810	4,936	2,772	1,191	43
Other chickens	98	121	128	131	74	40	93
Other poultry products	2,419	21,375	3,921	978	4	45	12
Dairy products	60	21	54	76	74	55	27
Other livestock and livestock products	586	1,893	874	577	384	255	149
All other products	64	70	188	56	29	19	1
Subregion 33:							
Value of all farm products sold	7,747	41,855	15,333	7,287	3,771	2,086	831
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	135	209	206	145	153	54	57
Vegetables for sale	28	23	65	32	18	11	6
Fruits and nuts	32	12	100	21	20	12	8
All livestock and livestock products, total	7,527	41,560	14,927	7,047	3,567	1,998	749
Poultry and poultry products	7,332	40,841	14,657	6,867	3,416	1,862	656
Eggs	1,836	11,143	2,738	1,430	1,242	907	463
Broilers	5,133	27,086	11,481	5,190	1,902	773	53
Other chickens	325	1,774	437	247	260	182	137
Other poultry products	38	838	1	(Z)	12	-----	3
Dairy products	56	244	82	75	20	30	15
Other livestock and livestock products	139	475	188	105	131	106	78
All other products	25	51	35	42	13	11	11
Subregion 42:							
Value of all farm products sold	9,746	42,886	15,367	7,422	4,007	1,998	691
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	251	397	361	306	154	86	58
Vegetables for sale	12	1	25	11	10	5	3
Fruits and nuts	9	15	8	13	6	4	4
All livestock and livestock products, total	9,438	42,368	14,924	7,050	3,824	1,889	622
Poultry and poultry products	9,160	41,051	14,487	6,894	3,692	1,794	533
Eggs	1,150	5,141	1,449	818	631	595	351
Broilers	7,705	34,796	12,482	5,914	2,909	1,063	65
Other chickens	211	614	296	161	151	126	89
Other poultry products	94	500	260	1	1	10	28
Dairy products	100	778	140	35	20	18	10
Other livestock and livestock products	178	539	297	121	112	77	79
All other products	36	105	49	42	13	12	4
Subregion 119:							
Value of all farm products sold	9,098	47,813	15,034	6,826	3,573	1,832	886
All crops except vegetables, fruits, and nuts	234	1,261	362	213	78	36	12
Vegetables for sale	11	81	9	-----	11	5	----
Fruits and nuts	69	242	41	51	82	48	28
All livestock and livestock products, total	8,732	45,940	14,531	6,532	3,383	1,736	845
Poultry and poultry products	8,247	43,832	13,896	6,069	3,107	1,525	808
Eggs	4,325	14,288	7,614	4,704	2,296	1,208	691
Broilers	1,482	10,687	2,211	678	442	118	----
Other chickens	437	1,408	657	403	311	197	112
Other poultry products	2,003	17,449	3,414	284	58	2	5
Dairy products	217	784	312	221	136	100	9
Other livestock and livestock products	268	1,324	323	242	140	111	28
All other products	52	289	91	30	19	7	1

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 27.—Land Use on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954

Subregion and item	Average per farm, by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Land in farms—acres	78	163	95	80	69	56	51
Cropland harvested—acres	20	50	27	21	18	13	9
Pastureland, total—acres	32	64	38	32	28	24	23
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	6	15	8	6	5	4	3
Corn for grain—acres	5	13	7	5	4	3	2
Wheat—acres	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
Oats—acres	3	6	4	3	3	2	1
Barley—acres	1	2	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All hay—acres	6	13	7	6	5	4	3
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	194	649	275	173	145	103	59
Wheat—bushels	43	112	62	52	39	21	11
Oats—bushels	100	240	143	115	92	56	27
Barley—bushels	18	78	28	17	12	5	2
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	57	233	95	50	33	17	6
Wheat—bushels	31	99	49	37	24	10	3
Oats—bushels	23	67	36	25	19	11	4
Barley—bushels	6	33	9	5	3	1	(Z)
Subregion 2:							
Land in farms—acres	88	121	110	80	70	61	65
Cropland harvested—acres	12	18	16	12	9	9	8
Pastureland, total—acres	15	28	17	13	9	11	13
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	-	-
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Wheat—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—acres	(Z)	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Barley—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All hay—acres	11	15	14	12	8	7	6
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	7	30	3	6	2	-	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	(Z)	-	-	2	1	-	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	1	5	(Z)	2	-	-	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subregion 3:							
Land in farms—acres	29	71	27	31	19	23	20
Cropland harvested—acres	4	12	4	4	2	2	3
Pastureland, total—acres	5	10	4	9	3	4	4
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	-	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Wheat—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All hay—acres	3	9	2	3	2	1	2
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	1	-	3	1	1	-	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subregion 4:							
Land in farms—acres	48	76	48	44	36	45	28
Cropland harvested—acres	7	13	6	5	4	5	1
Pastureland, total—acres	12	16	13	12	8	11	5
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	1	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-
Wheat—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—acres	(Z)	(Z)	-	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
Barley—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All hay—acres	5	9	5	4	3	4	4
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	14	24	26	10	5	4	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	2	5	-	4	-	(Z)	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	2	5	-	5	1	-	-
Wheat—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 27.—Land Use on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm, by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 5:							
Land in farms—acres	32	50	33	31	22	26	41
Cropland harvested—acres	9	17	9	11	6	8	6
Pastureland, total—acres	6	11	7	5	6	3	3
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	3	7	4	4	2	3	1
Corn for grain—acres	3	6	4	4	2	3	1
Wheat—acres	2	4	1	2	1	1	1
Oats—acres	1	1	1	1	1	1	(Z)
Barley—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
All hay—acres	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	155	389	172	147	85	96	23
Wheat—bushels	42	109	39	54	17	20	16
Oats—bushels	31	47	27	50	19	19	5
Barley—bushels	10	51	7	7	(Z)	-	-
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	53	128	66	47	38	13	-
Wheat—bushels	34	101	33	48	10	6	-
Oats—bushels	4	22	3	-	2	2	3
Barley—bushels	6	38	3	5	-	-	-
Subregion 14:							
Land in farms—acres	30	36	30	24	20	56	23
Cropland harvested—acres	7	9	12	6	6	1	2
Pastureland, total—acres	3	7	3	2	3	1	13
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	5	6	7	4	3	1	1
Corn for grain—acres	4	6	7	4	3	1	1
Wheat—acres	1	-	1	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
Oats—acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—acres	(Z)	-	1	-	-	-	-
All hay—acres	(Z)	-	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	185	238	318	152	117	14	33
Wheat—bushels	21	-	56	9	4	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	11	-	33	-	-	-	-
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	72	103	79	103	72	-	-
Wheat—bushels	19	-	50	8	4	-	-
Oats—bushels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barley—bushels	10	-	30	-	-	-	-
Subregion 15:							
Land in farms—acres	60	132	52	38	38	47	29
Cropland harvested—acres	23	56	22	14	13	9	4
Pastureland, total—acres	6	14	6	2	6	7	4
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	12	31	11	7	6	4	1
Corn for grain—acres	12	30	11	7	6	4	1
Wheat—acres	1	2	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Oats—acres	1	1	1	1	(Z)	1	(Z)
Barley—acres	1	2	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All hay—acres	2	3	2	1	2	1	(Z)
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	427	1,162	398	242	197	106	41
Wheat—bushels	22	43	27	9	17	10	3
Oats—bushels	23	34	24	21	21	21	8
Barley—bushels	19	42	23	8	7	4	1
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	242	692	246	121	55	29	2
Wheat—bushels	17	38	23	6	10	1	-
Oats—bushels	5	(Z)	7	8	5	-	-
Barley—bushels	10	20	15	5	3	-	-
Subregion 16:							
Land in farms—acres	46	123	69	48	39	25	18
Cropland harvested—acres	26	73	44	26	22	11	8
Pastureland, total—acres	9	29	13	9	7	4	3
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	9	26	15	9	7	3	3
Corn for grain—acres	8	23	13	8	7	3	3
Wheat—acres	5	14	9	5	4	2	1
Oats—acres	2	2	2	2	2	1	(Z)
Barley—acres	1	3	2	1	1	1	(Z)
All hay—acres	8	23	12	8	6	3	2
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	405	1,200	706	405	354	144	123
Wheat—bushels	150	477	271	151	128	46	33
Oats—bushels	61	112	98	55	81	33	10
Barley—bushels	60	190	108	52	55	23	11
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	78	210	118	85	80	37	15
Wheat—bushels	106	418	201	98	81	19	16
Oats—bushels	6	20	12	9	3	1	-
Barley—bushels	10	37	37	9	8	3	1

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 27.—Land Use on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm, by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 18:							
Land in farms—acres	83	172	123	66	55	38	49
Cropland harvested—acres	19	38	30	17	13	6	6
Pastureland, total—acres	38	96	49	27	27	17	12
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	4	5	6	5	3	2	2
Corn for grain—acres	3	3	5	5	3	2	2
Wheat—acres	2	3	4	3	1	1	1
Oats—acres	1	1	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Barley—acres	2	4	4	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
All hay—acres	9	22	14	7	6	2	3
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	120	153	166	179	86	56	60
Wheat—bushels	57	87	94	69	32	25	26
Oats—bushels	28	65	48	21	18	11	5
Barley—bushels	77	193	144	42	58	10	5
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	14	15	9	39	7	6	(Z)
Wheat—bushels	38	65	68	52	22	5	1
Oats—bushels	1	------	4	3	------	------	------
Barley—bushels	9	30	15	6	3	------	------
Subregion 28:							
Land in farms—acres	156	328	202	157	138	100	83
Cropland harvested—acres	18	40	20	20	15	12	10
Pastureland, total—acres	84	205	110	84	66	52	40
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	3	7	5	3	2	2	2
Corn for grain—acres	3	4	4	3	2	1	2
Wheat—acres	2	4	2	2	1	1	1
Oats—acres	1	2	2	2	1	1	(Z)
Barley—acres	(Z)	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------
All hay—acres	11	23	12	13	9	8	6
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	124	187	172	137	112	66	86
Wheat—bushels	40	94	45	49	31	23	20
Oats—bushels	47	104	61	57	41	22	6
Barley—bushels	17	132	14	9	13	2	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	10	35	1	18	7	6	4
Wheat—bushels	17	73	16	23	8	1	3
Oats—bushels	1	5	------	2	------	2	------
Barley—bushels	1	8	------	1	1	(Z)	------
Subregion 33:							
Land in farms—acres	79	128	96	74	73	63	77
Cropland harvested—acres	10	17	10	10	10	9	10
Pastureland, total—acres	19	41	20	17	19	17	18
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	5	6	5	5	5	3	4
Corn for grain—acres	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
Wheat—acres	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Oats—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Barley—acres	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All hay—acres	3	7	3	3	3	3	3
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
Wheat—bushels	8	14	11	8	7	5	9
Oats—bushels	7	5	4	10	3	8	7
Barley—bushels	1	------	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	4
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	21	44	40	23	16	5	11
Wheat—bushels	3	6	6	3	1	1	4
Oats—bushels	(Z)	1	------	(Z)	------	------	1
Barley—bushels	(Z)	------	------	(Z)	------	------	------
Subregion 42:							
Land in farms—acres	89	197	111	85	62	54	84
Cropland harvested—acres	16	35	20	16	10	9	9
Pastureland, total—acres	35	92	46	31	21	20	44
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	6	7	7	7	5	4	5
Corn for grain—acres	6	6	6	6	5	4	5
Wheat—acres	1	1	1	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Oats—acres	3	9	4	3	1	2	1
Barley—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	------
All hay—acres	3	9	4	3	2	2	2
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	74	85	96	86	57	43	47
Wheat—bushels	17	34	25	18	10	7	7
Oats—bushels	90	300	126	83	36	56	22
Barley—bushels	4	8	12	1	1	------	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	14	7	21	22	6	6	2
Wheat—bushels	8	28	13	8	17	2	1
Oats—bushels	29	119	37	29	6	14	------
Barley—bushels	1	2	2	(Z)	1	------	------

Z 0.5 or less.

Table 27.—Land Use on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm, by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 82:							
Land in farms—acres	85	162	99	80	73	42	61
Cropland harvested—acres	15	33	19	14	11	6	12
Pastureland, total—acres	56	110	67	49	51	29	33
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	------	------
Wheat—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	------
Oats—acres	2	3	3	3	1	1	1
Barley—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------
All hay—acres	9	18	11	8	7	4	8
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	1	5	------	1	2	------	------
Wheat—bushels	6	13	10	4	6	------	------
Oats—bushels	79	130	104	87	55	17	45
Barley—bushels	7	22	5	5	12	5	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	5	9	8	3	4	------	------
Oats—bushels	23	74	15	32	14	8	11
Barley—bushels	1	(Z)	1	3	------	------	------
Subregion 115:							
Land in farms—acres	21	70	11	12	10	15	21
Cropland harvested—acres	4	12	2	3	2	1	6
Pastureland, total—acres	7	26	1	3	2	9	11
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	(Z)	------
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	------	------
Wheat—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	(Z)
Oats—acres	(Z)	1	------	(Z)	------	------	------
Barley—acres	1	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------
All hay—acres	1	3	1	1	(Z)	1	4
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	4	22	1	------	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	2	8	(Z)	1	------	------	10
Oats—bushels	4	26	------	1	------	------	------
Barley—bushels	16	80	2	12	8	(Z)	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	2	10	1	------	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	1	7	(Z)	1	------	------	3
Oats—bushels	4	23	------	1	------	------	------
Barley—bushels	12	64	------	10	2	------	------
Subregion 116:							
Land in farms—acres	35	87	23	19	10	16	16
Cropland harvested—acres	12	33	10	7	3	2	1
Pastureland, total—acres	12	29	6	5	3	10	12
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	------	------
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	------
Wheat—acres	1	3	------	(Z)	------	------	------
Oats—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	1
Barley—acres	2	6	1	1	2	(Z)	------
All hay—acres	3	7	3	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	14	37	9	11	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	11	39	------	7	------	------	------
Oats—bushels	7	7	13	8	------	------	24
Barley—bushels	58	140	56	34	20	12	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	10	31	7	4	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	10	34	------	6	------	------	------
Oats—bushels	4	4	2	6	------	------	24
Barley—bushels	36	96	24	20	8	10	------
Subregion 117:							
Land in farms—acres	28	66	35	14	14	12	18
Cropland harvested—acres	4	12	6	2	3	1	(Z)
Pastureland, total—acres	14	28	20	9	5	6	7
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	(Z)	------
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	(Z)	------	(Z)	------	(Z)	------
Wheat—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	------	------	------
Oats—acres	(Z)	1	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	------
Barley—acres	1	6	1	------	------	(Z)	------
All hay—acres	1	2	2	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	(Z)	1	------	1	------	2	------
Wheat—bushels	6	24	2	4	4	------	------
Oats—bushels	11	57	3	------	3	12	------
Barley—bushels	42	238	22	------	------	10	------
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	(Z)	1	------	------	------	------	------
Wheat—bushels	5	21	2	3	4	------	------
Oats—bushels	2	1	1	------	------	12	------
Barley—bushels	14	58	18	------	------	10	------

Z 0.5 or less.

Table 27.—Land Use on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm, by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 119:							
Land in farms—acres	47	125	68	48	35	25	22
Cropland harvested—acres	14	45	22	15	9	6	3
Pastureland, total—acres	19	43	29	20	14	11	11
Selected crops:							
Corn for all purposes—acres	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Corn for grain—acres	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	(Z)
Wheat—acres	2	6	4	2	1	1	(Z)
Oats—acres	3	8	5	3	2	1	(Z)
Barley—acres	1	3	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All hay—acres	5	10	6	5	3	3	2
Crop production:							
Corn for grain—bushels	2	------	3	1	3	------	1
Wheat—bushels	56	239	93	61	23	10	5
Oats—bushels	114	387	180	131	71	29	15
Barley—bushels	32	126	52	35	18	6	6
Crop sales:							
Corn for grain—bushels	1	------	2	1	1	------	------
Wheat—bushels	43	213	69	49	13	1	(Z)
Oats—bushels	42	153	77	49	18	9	5
Barley—bushels	17	81	31	16	8	2	------

Z 0.5 or less.

Table 28.—Percent Poultry Farms Are of All Commercial Farms, by Size of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and size of farm	Percent poultry farms are of all commercial farms	Subregion and size of farm	Percent poultry farms are of all commercial farms
United States:		**Subregion 28:**	
Under 29 acres	13.8	Under 29 acres	61.7
30 to 69 acres	6.6	30 to 69 acres	25.5
70 to 139 acres	4.0	70 to 139 acres	18.7
140 acres and over	1.5	140 acres and over	13.5
Subregion 2:		**Subregion 33:**	
Under 29 acres	64.4	Under 29 acres	24.4
30 to 69 acres	43.4	30 to 69 acres	19.5
70 to 139 acres	27.1	70 to 139 acres	21.3
140 acres and over	11.9	140 acres and over	18.2
Subregion 3:		**Subregion 42:**	
Under 29 acres	54.8	Under 29 acres	22.9
30 to 69 acres	30.7	30 to 69 acres	21.8
70 to 139 acres	12.1	70 to 139 acres	18.5
140 acres and over	6.7	140 acres and over	10.3
Subregion 4:		**Subregion 82:**	
Under 29 acres	56.5	Under 29 acres	58.2
30 to 69 acres	33.4	30 to 69 acres	30.8
70 to 139 acres	16.1	70 to 139 acres	15.4
140 acres and over	7.8	140 acres and over	7.2
Subregion 5:		**Subregion 115:**	
Under 29 acres	53.7	Under 29 acres	32.1
30 to 69 acres	33.0	30 to 69 acres	5.8
70 to 139 acres	17.9	70 to 139 acres	6.8
140 acres and over	4.2	140 acres and over	4.5
Subregion 14:		**Subregion 116:**	
Under 29 acres	50.5	Under 29 acres	16.0
30 to 69 acres	14.3	30 to 69 acres	3.1
70 to 139 acres	5.5	70 to 139 acres	1.3
140 acres and over	4.7	140 acres and over	1.1
Subregion 15:		**Subregion 117:**	
Under 29 acres	74.1	Under 29 acres	33.8
30 to 69 acres	32.7	30 to 69 acres	10.4
70 to 139 acres	18.5	70 to 139 acres	3.6
140 acres and over	8.4	140 acres and over	2.4
Subregion 16:		**Subregion 119:**	
Under 29 acres	53.2	Under 29 acres	30.1
30 to 69 acres	18.8	30 to 69 acres	13.1
70 to 139 acres	7.1	70 to 139 acres	8.3
140 acres and over	2.8	140 acres and over	4.9
Subregion 18:			
Under 29 acres	71.7		
30 to 69 acres	39.0		
70 to 139 acres	26.8		
140 acres and over	12.5		

Table 29.—Percent Distribution of Operators of Poultry Farms in Each Economic Class, by Age, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and age group	Percent distribution of operators in each economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	(Z)
25 to 34 years	10	17	15	12	9	8	2
35 to 44 years	20	30	26	24	19	16	6
45 to 54 years	22	29	28	24	25	20	11
55 to 64 years	24	17	21	25	26	25	24
65 years and over	24	6	9	14	20	30	57
Subregion 2:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	------	------	1	2	1	------
25 to 34 years	11	16	15	9	11	9	2
35 to 44 years	20	27	25	24	22	7	5
45 to 54 years	26	34	27	25	25	31	10
55 to 64 years	22	15	23	25	23	18	20
65 years and over	20	8	10	16	17	34	63
Subregion 3:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	(Z)	------	1	------	------	1	------
25 to 34 years	9	13	14	7	8	10	4
35 to 44 years	21	28	29	20	21	17	------
45 to 54 years	19	29	28	20	15	17	2
55 to 64 years	27	24	20	32	28	29	26
65 years and over	24	6	8	21	28	26	68
Subregion 4:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	1	2	------	1	------	------
25 to 34 years	10	16	14	4	10	4	3
35 to 44 years	22	35	25	23	20	12	6
45 to 54 years	25	16	24	33	28	29	16
55 to 64 years	24	26	25	25	22	23	22
65 years and over	18	6	10	15	19	32	53
Subregion 5:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	3	1	1	2	1	4	------
25 to 34 years	8	20	7	10	3	7	4
35 to 44 years	17	29	22	13	11	13	16
45 to 54 years	26	23	35	21	33	21	7
55 to 64 years	28	19	24	35	35	25	25
65 years and over	18	8	11	18	17	30	48
Subregion 14:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
25 to 34 years	11	27	19	6	5	------	------
35 to 44 years	18	------	24	14	16	33	11
45 to 54 years	27	46	24	26	42	13	11
55 to 64 years	28	18	24	43	21	33	11
65 years and over	16	9	10	11	16	21	67
Subregion 15:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	1	(Z)	2	------	------	------
25 to 34 years	8	15	9	5	6	3	2
35 to 44 years	22	29	25	23	13	13	7
45 to 54 years	28	31	31	30	28	18	7
55 to 64 years	22	18	23	23	27	24	24
65 years and over	19	6	12	17	26	42	60
Subregion 16:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	3	2	8	3	------	2	1
25 to 34 years	17	29	20	19	18	15	3
35 to 44 years	20	30	33	28	14	16	8
45 to 54 years	20	27	21	20	22	21	12
55 to 64 years	17	4	9	21	18	23	13
65 years and over	23	8	9	9	28	23	63
Subregion 18:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	2	6	2	------	1	1	------
25 to 34 years	14	14	20	16	13	12	2
35 to 44 years	25	29	20	31	31	23	2
45 to 54 years	23	30	29	34	16	16	10
55 to 64 years	21	18	24	13	20	24	37
65 years and over	15	3	5	6	19	24	49
Subregion 28:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	(Z)	------	------	------	1	------	------
25 to 34 years	12	14	15	18	7	12	------
35 to 44 years	26	25	25	26	28	25	12
45 to 54 years	22	34	20	25	24	14	21
55 to 64 years	23	19	25	14	29	28	24
65 years and over	17	8	15	17	11	21	43
Subregion 33:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	3	------	3	1	1	------
25 to 34 years	13	14	19	12	12	13	8
35 to 44 years	27	37	36	30	20	28	17
45 to 54 years	26	21	22	27	28	24	24
55 to 64 years	18	14	14	19	20	18	21
65 years and over	15	11	9	9	19	16	30

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 29.—Percent Distribution of Operators of Poultry Farms in Each Economic Class, by Age, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and age group	Percent distribution of operators in each economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 42:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	(Z)	1	2	1	2	------
25 to 34 years	14	16	15	17	15	11	4
35 to 44 years	29	39	37	26	25	26	10
45 to 54 years	25	31	26	27	24	25	8
55 to 64 years	19	6	17	19	19	21	31
65 years and over	12	8	4	9	16	15	47
Subregion 82:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	------	------	------	2	------	------
25 to 34 years	12	18	15	15	10	7	------
35 to 44 years	23	37	31	25	14	10	12
45 to 54 years	25	27	28	26	27	19	8
55 to 64 years	24	13	20	23	28	29	42
65 years and over	15	5	6	11	19	35	38
Subregion 115:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	------	2	------
25 to 34 years	9	12	11	6	10	6	------
35 to 44 years	20	28	23	15	18	19	11
45 to 54 years	26	33	32	23	22	19	22
55 to 64 years	28	23	24	30	32	30	30
65 years and over	17	4	10	26	18	24	37
Subregion 116:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	------	1	1	------	2	------
25 to 34 years	11	14	12	10	7	13	5
35 to 44 years	19	21	24	20	17	8	5
45 to 54 years	24	31	27	23	20	14	22
55 to 64 years	27	21	22	30	39	33	26
65 years and over	18	13	14	16	17	30	42
Subregion 117:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	------	1	------	------	------	------
25 to 34 years	9	12	14	5	7	6	8
35 to 44 years	20	26	27	15	15	21	------
45 to 54 years	27	34	27	28	29	17	24
55 to 64 years	26	20	26	34	29	20	8
65 years and over	17	8	5	18	20	36	60
Subregion 119:							
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	1	------	1	1	1	1	------
25 to 34 years	8	9	10	9	7	8	2
35 to 44 years	17	15	29	21	15	12	5
45 to 54 years	26	41	28	28	23	25	8
55 to 64 years	27	29	23	26	30	28	28
65 years and over	21	6	9	15	24	26	57

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 30.—Source of Labor on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.16	2.71	1.43	1.13	0.94	0.77	0.81
Operator	0.65	0.83	0.77	0.67	0.59	0.51	0.65
Unpaid family labor	0.29	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.30	0.24	0.14
Hired labor	0.21	1.52	0.27	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
Subregion 2:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.29	2.79	1.39	1.00	0.87	0.66	0.78
Operator	0.66	0.77	0.79	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.66
Unpaid family labor	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.07
Hired labor	0.41	1.74	0.32	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.05
Subregion 3:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.40	3.90	1.84	1.12	0.89	0.74	0.80
Operator	0.64	0.89	0.77	0.66	0.50	0.45	0.66
Unpaid family labor	0.28	0.42	0.34	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.12
Hired labor	0.48	2.59	0.73	0.22	0.12	0.03	0.02
Subregion 4:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.30	2.55	1.28	1.13	0.90	0.72	0.81
Operator	0.66	0.89	0.75	0.64	0.55	0.42	0.61
Unpaid family labor	0.31	0.28	0.32	0.39	0.32	0.25	0.20
Hired labor	0.33	1.38	0.21	0.10	0.03	0.05	(Z)
Subregion 5:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.39	2.69	1.61	1.24	1.03	0.82	0.76
Operator	0.68	0.82	0.79	0.71	0.58	0.50	0.56
Unpaid family labor	0.37	0.50	0.43	0.37	0.34	0.26	0.18
Hired labor	0.34	1.37	0.39	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.02

Z 0.005 or less.

Table 30.—Source of Labor on Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 14:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.22	2.40	1.52	1.02	0.78	0.76	0.53
Operator	0.68	0.88	0.83	0.64	0.49	0.44	0.53
Unpaid family labor	0.30	0.47	0.33	0.33	0.21	0.29	------
Hired labor	0.24	1.05	0.36	0.05	0.08	0.03	------
Subregion 15:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.50	3.03	1.50	1.10	0.96	0.75	0.77
Operator	0.71	0.82	0.79	0.66	0.58	0.52	0.66
Unpaid family labor	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.33	0.27	0.22	0.09
Hired labor	0.48	1.90	0.33	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.02
Subregion 16:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.13	3.22	1.51	1.04	0.84	0.72	0.76
Operator	0.61	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.52	0.44	0.61
Unpaid family labor	0.29	0.32	0.44	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.14
Hired labor	0.23	2.06	0.32	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.01
Subregion 18:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.15	2.57	1.26	0.96	0.82	0.64	0.83
Operator	0.62	0.77	0.84	0.58	0.51	0.43	0.71
Unpaid family labor	0.25	0.34	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.19	0.11
Hired labor	0.28	1.46	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01
Subregion 28:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.03	1.74	1.20	1.06	0.94	0.83	0.79
Operator	0.63	0.85	0.69	0.60	0.62	0.57	0.65
Unpaid family labor	0.31	0.48	0.33	0.38	0.27	0.25	0.13
Hired labor	0.09	0.41	0.18	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01
Subregion 33:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.09	1.90	1.30	1.06	0.99	0.89	1.04
Operator	0.70	0.82	0.77	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.80
Unpaid family labor	0.31	0.40	0.39	0.33	0.31	0.23	0.24
Hired labor	0.08	0.68	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.02	(Z)
Subregion 42:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.06	1.92	1.33	1.03	0.83	0.75	0.93
Operator	0.65	0.74	0.74	0.67	0.56	0.55	0.75
Unpaid family labor	0.28	0.30	0.40	0.29	0.24	0.18	0.17
Hired labor	0.13	0.88	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01
Subregion 82:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.14	2.11	1.27	1.07	0.97	0.79	0.85
Operator	0.70	0.78	0.75	0.72	0.65	0.52	0.76
Unpaid family labor	0.31	0.24	0.41	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.09
Hired labor	0.13	1.09	0.11	0.05	0.02	0.01	(Z)
Subregion 115:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.31	2.63	1.31	1.08	0.88	0.83	1.05
Operator	0.67	0.93	0.75	0.60	0.51	0.52	0.79
Unpaid family labor	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.30	0.24
Hired labor	0.28	1.33	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.02
Subregion 116:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.49	2.53	1.43	1.11	1.02	0.86	1.11
Operator	0.73	0.83	0.82	0.64	0.65	0.57	0.79
Unpaid family labor	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.39	0.35	0.28	0.24
Hired labor	0.43	1.39	0.28	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.08
Subregion 117:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.27	2.17	1.50	1.12	0.83	0.68	0.95
Operator	0.68	0.82	0.84	0.66	0.50	0.42	0.69
Unpaid family labor	0.56	0.34	0.47	0.38	0.30	0.25	0.23
Hired labor	0.23	1.01	0.19	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.03
Subregion 119:							
Man-equivalent per farm, total	1.18	2.72	1.49	1.15	0.93	0.80	0.84
Operator	0.66	0.87	0.80	0.67	0.60	0.52	0.69
Unpaid family labor	0.35	0.49	0.46	0.42	0.30	0.27	0.14
Hired labor	0.17	1.36	0.23	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01

Z 0.005 or less.

Broiler production in poultry subregions.—There are great differences between the distribution of broiler production and the production of eggs within the 16 selected poultry subregions. More than half (53 percent) of the value of broilers sold came from the 16 poultry subregions in 1954, whereas only 32 percent of the eggs were sold from these 16 areas. Five of these subregions (15, 42, 82, 115, and 116) are among the outstanding centers of broiler production in the entire country. Sussex County in Delaware, in subregion 15, is by far the leading county. Of the 3,229 farms in that county, 1,299 produced broilers in 1954 and the average number sold per farm exceeded 40,000.

Labor use and gross sales per man-equivalent.—Poultry farms in general are somewhat more than one-man operations. The average poultry farm requires one and one-sixth men. The labor requirement declines rather sharply with reduced sales per farm. The man-eqnivalent per farm for Class I farms was almost four times that required for Class V and VI farms.

The average gross sales per man-equivalent was $8,300 for all poultry farms. Both the gross sales and the income above specified expenses decreased with the decrease in size of operation, as measnred by economic class of farm. For all poultry farms in the United States, the average gross income per man-equivalent for farms in each economic class from I to VI was, in that order—$19,000; $11,000; $6,500; $4,000; $2,400; and $800. These ratios were similar in the separate subregions. For comparison, the sales per man-equivalent for farms in Classes I and VI for subregion 15 were $20,000 and $800; in subregion 82, $21,000 and $900.

Table 31.—Average Number of Livestock and Poultry Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregions and item	Average number per farm by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	7	17	10	7	6	5	4
Milk cows	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
Hogs and pigs	4	11	5	4	3	2	1
Chickens 4 months old and over	696	1,993	1,157	706	493	326	181
Subregion 2:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	3	4	5	2	2	2	2
Milk cows	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Hogs and pigs	1	1	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,484	4,514	1,539	963	703	494	179
Subregion 3:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	1	2	1	2	1	(Z)	1
Milk cows	(Z)	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hogs and pigs	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	5
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,091	2,840	1,814	1,042	618	308	262
Subregion 4:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	3	7	3	2	1	2	1
Milk cows	1	3	2	1	(Z)	1	1
Hogs and pigs	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-----
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,178	2,504	1,509	981	601	377	219
Subregion 5:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1
All cattle and calves	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Milk cows	1	1	(Z)	1	(Z)	1	1
Hogs and pigs	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,965	4,563	2,948	1,520	918	526	298
Subregion 14:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	-----	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-----
All cattle and calves	(Z)	-----	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Milk cows	(Z)	-----	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hogs and pigs	1	4	(Z)	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,324	725	2,332	1,234	752	543	170
Subregion 15:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	2	5	2	1	2	2	1
Milk cows	1	1	1	(Z)	1	1	(Z)
Hogs and pigs	4	7	4	3	2	3	1
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,308	1,711	1,763	1,183	650	467	240
Subregion 16:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	7	33	14	6	4	2	2
Milk cows	2	6	5	1	1	1	1
Hogs and pigs	5	9	7	5	5	3	2
Chickens 4 months old and over	839	3,004	1,366	906	551	366	175
Subregion 18:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	14	38	22	10	8	4	3
Milk cows	3	5	5	3	2	1	2
Hogs and pigs	6	10	9	5	4	3	2
Chickens 4 months old and over	208	426	229	174	155	139	140

Z 0.5 or less.

Table 31.—Average Number of Livestock and Poultry Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregions and item	Average number per farm by economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 26:							
Horses and mules	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All cattle and calves	11	32	16	10	7	6	3
Milk cows	2	3	2	3	3	2	2
Hogs and pigs	5	10	7	5	4	3	2
Chickens 4 months old and over	123	149	149	149	102	90	81
Subregion 33:							
Horses and mules	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All cattle and calves	5	14	7	5	5	4	4
Milk cows	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Hogs and pigs	4	5	5	3	3	3	3
Chickens 4 months old and over	423	2,036	577	317	327	262	258
Subregion 42:							
Horses and mules	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
All cattle and calves	8	23	12	6	5	4	6
Milk cows	2	4	2	2	1	1	2
Hogs and pigs	4	5	5	3	3	2	2
Chickens 4 months old and over	285	819	349	228	214	202	167
Subregion 82:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	(Z)	1
All cattle and calves	11	15	14	11	9	5	5
Milk cows	4	4	6	4	4	2	2
Hogs and pigs	3	10	2	3	1	1	2
Chickens 4 months old and over	90	61	34	112	105	153	118
Subregion 115:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-----
All cattle and calves	1	3	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	1
Milk cows	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hogs and pigs	(Z)	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,892	4,686	2,273	1,313	782	522	332
Subregion 116:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	5	11	4	4	2	1	3
Milk cows	1	2	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	1
Hogs and pigs	1	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-----
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,358	1,843	1,911	1,174	797	636	318
Subregion 117:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	3	5	4	4	2	1	1
Milk cows	1	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Hogs and pigs	1	3	(Z)	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	1,758	3,972	2,327	1,303	696	517	371
Subregion 119:							
Horses and mules	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
All cattle and calves	6	19	7	6	4	4	3
Milk cows	2	3	2	2	2	1	1
Hogs and pigs	1	1	1	2	1	1	(Z)
Chickens 4 months old and over	824	2,131	1,335	939	529	325	301

Z 0.5 or less.

Work off farm.—About three-fifths of the operators of poultry farms spent full-time on their farms. Of the operators of Class I farms, three-fourths reported no work other than on their own farms but of the operators of Class V farms, more than half reported work off their farm. Differences among subregions are pronounced in this respect. The proportion reporting no off-farm work was highest in subregions 5 and 116 where it exceeded two-thirds, with less than one-fifth of the operators of Class I farms reporting no off-farm work. At the other extreme were subregions 18 and 26 where full-time operators represented little more than half of all operators.

Farm mechanization and home conveniences.—Poultry farms are preeminently single-enterprise farms engaged in some phase of the production of poultry or eggs. Generally, feed is bought ready to use and little home-grown feed is provided. Therefore, machinery for preparing soil and harvesting crops is not the large item on poultry farms that it is on many other types of farms. About half the poultry farms have tractors and motortrucks; three-fourths have automobiles.

Table 32.—Gross Sales and Specified Expenditures Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Gross sales	9,634	49,400	15,727	7,359	3,808	1,878	666
Selected expenses, total	7,100	35,094	11,589	5,635	3,043	1,462	581
Feed for livestock and poultry	6,336	31,024	10,556	5,089	2,685	1,248	464
Hired labor	418	2,961	524	204	103	44	22
Machine hire	58	129	77	64	54	39	21
Gasoline and other petroleum products	182	672	270	165	120	79	44
Fertilizer	97	281	148	104	73	47	27
Lime	9	27	14	9	8	5	3
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,534	14,306	4,138	1,724	765	416	85
Subregion 2:							
Gross sales	14,731	53,174	16,242	7,051	3,869	1,803	617
Selected expenses, total	10,844	36,818	11,496	6,007	3,896	1,916	1,091
Feed for livestock and poultry	9,806	32,771	10,590	5,600	3,560	1,750	936
Hired labor	800	3,405	625	249	210	97	91
Machine hire	26	53	30	24	16	17	8
Gasoline and other petroleum products	180	520	210	101	104	37	42
Fertilizer	29	64	36	28	6	15	13
Lime	3	5	5	5	(Z)	(Z)	1
Gross sales minus selected expenses	3,887	16,356	4,746	1,044	−27	−113	−474
Subregion 3:							
Gross sales	10,353	42,086	16,517	7,257	3,822	1,806	723
Selected expenses, total	9,036	34,290	14,272	6,343	4,191	1,818	1,181
Feed for livestock and poultry	7,884	28,705	12,570	5,724	3,821	1,680	1,081
Hired labor	894	4,769	1,335	401	213	57	29
Machine hire	36	74	24	18	56	6	14
Gasoline and other petroleum products	200	666	297	160	95	71	52
Fertilizer	25	68	38	38	4	3	5
Lime	3	8	8	2	2	1	(Z)
Gross sales minus selected expenses	1,317	7,796	2,245	914	−369	−12	−458
Subregion 4:							
Gross sales	15,370	51,370	15,580	6,992	3,838	2,190	763
Selected expenses, total	11,753	36,766	11,787	7,150	3,840	1,888	741
Feed for livestock and poultry	10,785	33,064	11,048	6,797	3,661	1,709	686
Hired labor	675	2,810	436	214	72	108	6
Machine hire	33	60	44	20	21	19	13
Gasoline and other petroleum products	210	649	218	102	73	42	24
Fertilizer	42	153	34	14	12	7	12
Lime	8	30	7	3	1	3	------
Gross sales minus selected expenses	3,671	14,604	3,793	−158	−2	302	22
Subregion 5:							
Gross sales	12,417	43,762	16,140	7,643	3,941	2,158	757
Selected expenses, total	10,748	35,040	14,017	7,024	4,334	2,069	1,023
Feed for livestock and poultry	9,586	30,790	12,689	6,307	3,904	1,734	846
Hired labor	789	3,216	925	383	260	146	42
Machine hire	46	97	59	48	23	21	12
Gasoline and other petroleum products	224	671	234	205	104	83	62
Fertilizer	90	237	96	73	34	77	49
Lime	13	29	14	8	9	8	12
Gross sales minus selected expenses	1,669	8,722	2,123	619	−393	89	−266
Subregion 14:							
Gross sales	10,661	25,118	16,902	8,050	3,885	1,896	633
Selected expenses, total	8,462	30,971	11,039	5,272	3,255	1,892	465
Feed for livestock and poultry	7,644	27,972	9,857	4,895	2,935	1,767	389
Hired labor	468	2,048	705	102	158	53	3
Machine hire	50	119	58	48	49	5	------
Gasoline and other petroleum products	197	622	252	157	57	55	50
Fertilizer	92	182	150	68	46	8	21
Lime	11	28	17	2	10	4	2
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,199	−5,853	5,863	2,778	630	4	168
Subregion 15:							
Gross sales	18,646	61,511	16,213	7,772	3,921	1,910	654
Selected expenses, total	15,043	47,018	13,418	7,265	3,889	1,700	914
Feed for livestock and poultry	13,581	42,115	12,225	6,751	3,377	1,501	745
Hired labor	895	3,526	610	213	211	24	36
Machine hire	75	112	85	49	68	32	68
Gasoline and other petroleum products	287	754	291	145	118	74	40
Fertilizer	184	456	187	98	99	66	18
Lime	21	55	20	9	16	3	7
Gross sales minus selected expenses	3,603	14,493	2,795	507	32	210	−260

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 32.—Gross Sales and Specified Expenditures Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 16:							
Gross sales	9,240	53,116	16,133	7,297	3,904	1,850	678
Selected expenses, total	6,288	34,298	10,024	5,404	3,144	1,593	674
Feed for livestock and poultry	5,463	29,572	8,761	4,835	2,695	1,369	555
Hired labor	365	3,248	499	103	75	33	20
Machine hire	88	224	144	88	92	39	22
Gasoline and other petroleum products	177	595	285	201	121	72	31
Fertilizer	178	602	317	158	143	68	44
Lime	17	57	18	19	18	12	2
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,952	18,818	6,109	1,893	760	257	4
Subregion 18:							
Gross sales	12,381	47,001	15,374	7,339	4,052	1,893	649
Selected expenses, total	8,136	31,875	9,209	4,808	2,651	1,296	524
Feed for livestock and poultry	7,383	28,666	8,551	4,412	2,379	1,179	458
Hired labor	390	2,050	208	139	77	27	14
Machine hire	62	153	81	56	44	21	17
Gasoline and other petroleum products	200	764	236	116	75	28	11
Fertilizer	94	234	125	80	63	38	21
Lime	7	8	8	5	13	3	3
Gross sales minus selected expenses	4,245	15,126	6,165	2,531	1,401	597	125
Subregion 26:							
Gross sales	8,979	42,051	15,693	7,548	3,801	1,967	650
Selected expenses, total	6,252	29,695	11,352	5,197	2,422	1,179	371
Feed for livestock and poultry	5,906	28,511	10,808	4,873	2,193	1,061	277
Hired labor	151	643	283	130	77	12	23
Machine hire	36	53	43	43	31	25	16
Gasoline and other petroleum products	101	346	138	97	75	43	24
Fertilizer	49	118	69	43	40	34	30
Lime	9	24	11	11	6	4	1
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,727	12,356	4,341	2,351	1,379	788	279
Subregion 33:							
Gross sales	7,747	41,855	15,333	7,287	3,771	2,086	831
Selected expenses, total	5,425	25,964	10,706	5,240	3,009	1,475	778
Feed for livestock and poultry	5,117	24,481	10,236	4,993	2,789	1,307	640
Hired labor	111	945	192	61	60	32	7
Machine hire	30	84	44	34	22	24	11
Gasoline and other petroleum products	81	342	141	65	55	43	32
Fertilizer	79	125	86	82	76	61	83
Lime	7	17	7	5	7	8	5
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,322	15,891	4,627	2,047	762	611	53
Subregion 42:							
Gross sales	9,746	42,886	15,367	7,422	4,007	1,998	691
Selected expenses, total	6,611	29,125	10,061	5,002	2,925	1,587	830
Feed for livestock and poultry	6,155	27,073	9,422	4,638	2,735	1,440	719
Hired labor	174	1,179	252	96	36	20	9
Machine hire	35	114	37	37	24	18	13
Gasoline and other petroleum products	112	378	176	98	49	38	25
Fertilizer	127	357	164	126	77	65	58
Lime	8	24	10	7	4	6	6
Gross sales minus selected expenses	3,135	13,761	5,306	2,420	1,082	411	−139
Subregion 82:							
Gross sales	10,713	44,630	15,104	7,741	3,835	1,776	765
Selected expenses, total	8,300	35,412	11,716	5,719	3,078	1,310	586
Feed for livestock and poultry	7,807	32,713	11,179	5,395	2,900	1,215	494
Hired labor	224	1,879	192	83	27	11	5
Machine hire	73	189	93	69	46	28	24
Gasoline and other petroleum products	142	497	182	116	78	39	39
Fertilizer	50	121	66	50	26	17	23
Lime	4	13	4	6	1	------	1
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,413	9,218	3,388	2,022	757	466	179
Subregion 115:							
Gross sales	15,332	52,819	15,943	7,607	3,986	1,963	761
Selected expenses, total	12,558	40,037	13,121	7,364	3,953	2,036	1,396
Feed for livestock and poultry	11,314	34,772	12,250	6,804	3,674	1,871	1,194
Hired labor	948	4,491	590	361	96	29	76
Machine hire	48	103	38	35	45	46	8
Gasoline and other petroleum products	240	645	239	161	128	87	115
Fertilizer	8	26	4	3	10	3	3
Lime	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	------	(Z)	(Z)	------
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,774	12,782	2,822	243	33	−73	−635

Z 50 cents or less.

Table 32.—Gross Sales and Specified Expenditures Per Farm, for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Average per farm by economic class of farm (dollars)						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 116:							
Gross sales	23,265	67,891	17,822	7,908	4,224	2,284	835
Selected expenses, total	17,355	49,567	13,681	5,913	3,775	2,165	1,192
Feed for livestock and poultry	15,534	43,979	12,398	5,416	3,594	2,011	775
Hired labor	1,366	4,443	908	251	64	41	255
Machine hire	108	219	89	103	28	63	11
Gasoline and other petroleum products	302	783	259	132	79	49	149
Fertilizer	44	138	26	11	10	1	2
Lime	1	5	1	------	------	------	------
Gross sales minus selected expenses	5,910	18,324	4,141	1,995	449	119	−357
Subregion 117:							
Gross sales	15,442	54,048	16,332	7,497	3,721	2,440	773
Selected expenses, total	12,925	41,800	14,123	6,998	4,028	2,283	1,385
Feed for livestock and poultry	11,969	38,244	13,208	6,548	3,803	2,160	1,235
Hired labor	695	3,017	576	228	104	41	101
Machine hire	41	62	76	25	16	11	11
Gasoline and other petroleum products	214	462	259	190	102	68	37
Fertilizer	6	14	4	7	3	3	1
Lime	(Z)	1	(Z)	------	------	(Z)	------
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,517	12,248	2,209	499	−307	157	−612
Subregion 119:							
Gross sales	9,098	47,813	15,034	6,826	3,573	1,832	886
Selected expenses, total	6,695	30,538	11,125	5,946	2,894	1,593	966
Feed for livestock and poultry	6,018	26,272	10,143	5,548	2,661	1,460	858
Hired labor	402	3,246	561	147	64	30	33
Machine hire	54	157	83	48	43	19	30
Gasoline and other petroleum products	178	646	283	154	114	71	36
Fertilizer	37	184	53	40	10	12	8
Lime	6	33	2	9	2	1	1
Gross sales minus selected expenses	2,403	17,275	3,909	880	679	239	−80

Z 50 cents or less.

Practically all poultry farms have electricity and a high proportion have piped running water. Roughly two-thirds have telephones, about half television sets, and somewhat less than half, home freezers. About two-thirds of the farms in Class I have television sets and home freezers compared with less than one-third of the farms in Class VI.

Production expenses.—Expenditures on poultry farms are high. Expenses were particularly high in relation to income in 1954, as compared with earlier years, because of the relatively low prices for broilers. The total of specified expenses in 1954 generally ranged from 60 to 90 percent of the sales reported among the areas and classes of farms. Cost of feed is the largest item of expense. Of the six items included in the 1954 Census, feed represented 89 percent of the total expense for all poultry farms in the country. The other specified costs were; hired labor, 6 percent; gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, 2.6 percent; cost of machine hire, fertilizer, and lime, 2.4 percent. In some cases the total of specified expenses exceeded gross sales, in 1954. This situation sometimes arose when the number of farms in the group was very small and one or more of the farms in the group were just starting in the poultry business that year, and when the gross sales of poultry products were not fully reported. On some of the farms in Classes V and VI, expenditures exceeded gross sales because considerable quantities of poultry products were consumed on farms.

The six specified expenditures do not, of course, represent all of the costs on poultry farms. It is significant, however, that the proportion that feed is of the total specified expenditures varies little with the size of operation as measured by economic class of farm. Feed represents between 80 and 90 percent of the total in each economic class. Hired labor, the next largest item, ranges from 8 percent for Class I farms to 3 percent for the poultry farms with the smallest gross sales.

Table 33.—Work Off the Farm and Other Income for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	60.6	74.2	63.7	55.4	49.6	47.1	81.3
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	13.1	10.0	15.3	13.6	12.7	11.6	13.7
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	5.2	3.3	5.2	6.7	7.4	7.4	------
200 days or more of off-farm work	18.9	11.0	14.7	22.5	28.5	31.8	------
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	23.3	9.8	16.0	25.7	34.7	45.5	------
Subregion 2:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	60.1	72.4	69.0	50.0	44.6	49.3	82.3
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	12.2	5.2	12.9	13.8	14.5	10.4	17.7
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	3.7	2.6	2.6	6.4	6.0	3.0	------
200 days or more of off-farm work	22.2	19.8	15.5	25.5	31.3	35.8	------
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	25.3	10.4	15.5	20.2	38.6	67.2	------
Subregion 3:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	65.5	91.3	68.6	67.7	54.8	41.3	93.6
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	5.3	------	6.9	5.0	3.2	8.2	6.4
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	3.6	------	6.9	4.0	1.1	5.9	------
200 days or more of off-farm work	23.1	4.3	16.7	18.2	37.6	43.4	------
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	24.9	4.8	13.7	14.1	40.9	57.7	------
Subregion 4:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	64.6	86.2	68.2	58.0	53.5	48.0	84.4
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	5.0	4.9	7.0	6.8	4.0	2.0	3.1
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	4.3	2.0	7.0	5.7	3.0	3.9	------
200 days or more of off-farm work	24.0	4.9	17.2	29.5	39.4	41.2	------
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	24.0	3.0	17.2	25.0	32.3	53.9	------
Subregion 5:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	68.9	82.4	75.2	73.5	52.5	52.4	76.4
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	5.5	2.3	7.0	3.0	8.6	6.0	3.6
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	3.0	------	3.7	1.8	4.3	6.0	------
200 days or more of off-farm work	17.2	11.7	8.4	21.1	28.8	29.8	------
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	17.0	2.6	5.6	19.9	34.5	36.9	------

Table 33.—Work Off the Farm and Other Income for Poultry Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for Selected Poultry Subregions: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 14:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	66.2	83.3	79.1	62.9	47.4	40.0	77.8
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	5.3	8.3	4.7	2.9	5.3	6.7	11.1
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	3.8	----	7.0	2.9	----	6.7	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	21.1	8.3	9.3	22.9	42.1	46.7	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	20.3	----	4.7	37.1	31.6	40.0	----
Subregion 15:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	67.7	74.4	71.8	60.9	55.0	56.7	85.1
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	9.5	7.7	10.0	8.9	8.3	11.7	12.6
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	5.3	3.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	5.0	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	16.2	12.5	12.0	22.4	26.0	25.8	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	18.9	11.3	14.1	22.8	37.9	33.3	----
Subregion 16:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	52.9	70.2	60.8	48.9	51.2	35.6	72.4
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	15.6	14.7	16.8	22.3	9.4	11.5	22.4
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	5.1	7.4	4.8	5.0	4.4	8.0	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	23.3	7.4	14.4	22.3	30.6	42.0	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	23.3	5.5	10.4	18.7	28.8	50.0	----
Subregion 18:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	43.8	62.2	53.0	34.8	34.3	30.1	65.9
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	21.6	13.8	33.7	19.6	17.6	16.9	34.1
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	6.8	3.2	7.2	6.5	11.8	7.2	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	27.3	20.9	4.8	39.1	37.3	43.4	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	29.6	13.5	14.5	42.4	44.1	41.0	----
Subregion 26:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	45.8	65.5	52.0	38.7	44.1	38.3	63.6
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	24.4	26.2	20.9	28.2	18.0	27.2	27.3
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	5.7	----	8.9	6.5	7.8	3.7	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	18.5	8.3	12.8	18.5	25.6	27.2	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	27.0	25.5	19.1	27.6	34.5	37.0	----
Subregion 33:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	59.0	77.1	63.2	52.0	53.4	54.5	82.6
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	14.4	8.9	16.1	15.2	15.0	11.5	15.1
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	6.4	2.8	4.5	10.0	7.8	6.1	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	19.7	11.2	15.6	22.4	23.8	27.3	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	29.5	16.8	21.2	29.5	37.3	46.1	----
Subregion 42:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	52.7	60.8	57.4	51.9	46.9	46.2	76.9
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	12.9	11.1	14.6	14.1	11.0	8.0	25.0
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	7.1	10.0	6.0	8.2	6.0	8.5	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	27.5	18.1	22.0	26.3	35.8	37.2	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	37.0	23.7	24.8	37.0	45.3	59.3	----
Subregion 82:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	54.7	70.3	50.7	54.0	53.0	47.5	78.6
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	18.2	4.8	25.2	18.6	15.7	13.5	17.9
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	8.9	10.0	6.8	9.9	10.4	12.1	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	17.5	12.4	17.3	16.1	20.9	26.9	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	27.3	12.4	23.9	27.9	27.0	57.9	----
Subregion 115:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	64.2	88.4	68.6	62.1	46.1	48.8	81.5
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	5.8	5.7	7.1	3.9	3.3	7.7	18.5
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	5.2	2.5	3.4	6.6	8.9	6.2	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	24.6	3.4	20.9	27.4	41.7	35.8	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	28.4	5.7	22.5	28.6	47.2	50.5	----
Subregion 116:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	69.4	82.3	78.3	58.9	54.2	58.7	85.7
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	9.5	6.0	9.3	9.2	14.5	9.5	14.3
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	2.9	1.5	2.3	4.1	6.0	1.6	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	17.7	8.7	10.8	26.2	26.5	28.6	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	19.7	7.2	11.6	24.5	39.8	33.3	----
Subregion 117:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	64.4	74.7	76.1	62.8	43.2	47.9	88.5
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	7.6	10.4	7.0	8.0	8.0	2.8	11.5
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	4.6	1.4	4.1	4.4	9.0	5.6	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	23.2	13.5	12.8	24.1	39.8	43.7	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	26.4	5.6	10.5	27.0	54.8	59.2	----
Subregion 119:							
Percent of farms reporting:							
No off-farm work	56.7	72.9	62.3	54.1	51.3	42.6	85.5
1 to 99 days of off-farm work	16.0	16.2	22.3	15.1	13.5	14.9	14.5
100 to 199 days of off-farm work	7.1	5.4	3.8	7.5	10.3	9.2	----
200 days or more of off-farm work	20.2	5.4	11.5	23.3	24.9	33.3	----
Income of operator and members of family greater than value of all farm products sold	26.6	10.8	14.6	23.3	35.7	47.5	----

TABLE 34.—SELECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR POULTRY FARMS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR SELECTED POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Motortrucks	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Tractors	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	75.0	89.3	80.9	75.7	74.4	75.0	61.8
Motortrucks	47.4	76.1	63.8	54.4	46.0	35.9	23.1
Tractors	53.6	70.6	61.3	57.1	55.8	51.6	33.6
Telephones	65.8	82.6	72.5	64.4	63.3	63.7	56.8
Electricity	97.6	98.9	99.3	98.3	97.8	97.5	94.3
Television sets	48.3	65.6	57.5	51.8	46.8	44.8	32.1
Piped running water	83.9	96.3	93.8	91.2	85.4	79.8	62.6
Home freezers	39.7	60.1	47.6	40.8	38.7	35.2	26.7
Subregion 2:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Motortrucks	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3
Tractors	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	81.3	88.3	86.2	84.0	77.1	70.1	75.7
Motortrucks	62.7	79.2	72.4	61.7	59.0	55.2	29.2
Tractors	51.2	60.9	62.1	48.9	50.6	34.3	38.1
Telephones	88.4	96.1	87.1	90.4	88.0	79.1	88.9
Electricity	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.9	97.6	98.5	100.0
Television sets	65.4	75.3	69.0	70.2	63.9	59.7	40.3
Piped running water	96.9	100.0	98.3	97.9	96.4	92.5	93.4
Home freezers	41.0	55.5	43.1	36.2	43.4	32.8	29.2
Subregion 3:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7
Motortrucks	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Tractors	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	79.9	91.3	84.3	81.8	73.1	82.4	63.8
Motortrucks	50.5	84.8	75.5	48.5	36.6	34.3	23.4
Tractors	36.5	65.4	48.0	28.3	28.0	34.3	21.3
Telephones	89.4	95.7	95.1	90.9	92.5	81.0	76.6
Electricity	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	92.7	100.0
Television sets	80.1	91.3	83.3	82.8	78.5	75.1	68.1
Piped running water	93.8	93.5	98.0	97.0	89.2	89.2	95.7
Home freezers	41.6	63.2	53.9	40.4	35.5	31.7	25.5
Subregion 4:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7
Motortrucks	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
Tractors	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	85.8	97.8	88.5	86.4	81.8	79.4	65.6
Motortrucks	57.9	78.3	68.8	55.7	47.5	44.1	21.9
Tractors	46.4	63.6	44.7	44.3	47.5	41.2	18.8
Telephones	94.7	98.0	96.2	95.5	96.0	88.2	90.6
Electricity	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	93.8
Television sets	73.3	78.3	75.8	75.0	68.7	74.5	50.0
Piped running water	96.7	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0	89.2	93.8
Home freezers	46.7	63.6	47.2	50.0	36.4	39.2	37.5
Subregion 5:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Motortrucks	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Tractors	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	82.6	91.6	85.5	82.5	83.5	70.2	74.5
Motortrucks	60.4	83.4	66.4	62.0	48.2	52.4	40.0
Tractors	52.6	58.5	49.1	49.4	54.7	63.1	45.5
Telephones	95.0	97.7	96.7	96.4	95.0	91.7	85.5
Electricity	99.9	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Television sets	82.8	89.5	86.0	81.3	84.2	76.2	70.9
Piped running water	98.1	98.8	97.7	100.0	99.3	100.0	87.3
Home freezers	47.6	54.3	49.5	49.4	46.0	36.9	43.6
Subregion 14:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4
Motortrucks	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Tractors	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	80.5	91.7	81.4	80.0	94.7	73.3	44.4
Motortrucks	56.4	91.7	58.1	54.3	42.1	53.3	44.4
Tractors	51.1	75.0	48.8	51.4	52.6	46.7	33.3
Telephones	90.2	75.0	97.7	88.6	89.5	100.0	66.7
Electricity	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	100.0
Television sets	85.7	100.0	81.4	91.4	78.9	86.7	77.8
Piped running water	90.2	100.0	95.3	88.6	89.5	93.3	55.6
Home freezers	33.8	25.0	30.2	34.3	26.3	66.7	22.2
Subregion 15:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
Motortrucks	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Tractors	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	80.0	94.3	83.7	76.9	75.7	65.0	57.5
Motortrucks	52.1	70.5	55.5	48.8	43.8	39.2	24.1
Tractors	50.6	65.4	52.0	48.4	45.0	41.7	31.0
Telephones	85.0	95.3	92.1	85.1	78.7	65.8	51.7
Electricity	98.9	99.8	99.6	98.6	97.6	100.0	94.3
Television sets	67.1	74.0	73.0	66.2	61.5	58.3	37.9
Piped running water	93.5	98.3	97.7	94.3	89.9	88.3	65.5
Home freezers	41.7	61.3	42.6	29.2	37.9	44.2	25.3
Subregion 16:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Motortrucks	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Tractors	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	84.3	94.5	92.8	85.6	80.0	86.8	68.4
Motortrucks	38.4	68.7	57.6	41.7	36.2	27.6	15.3
Tractors	71.2	92.6	90.4	78.4	71.9	62.6	38.8
Telephones	66.2	92.6	77.6	64.7	58.1	62.6	58.2
Electricity	95.6	98.2	99.2	92.1	95.6	97.1	91.8
Television sets	44.4	44.9	47.2	44.6	45.6	47.1	33.7
Piped running water	88.4	100.0	99.2	95.0	85.6	85.6	68.4
Home freezers	56.9	73.9	68.8	54.7	57.5	55.7	36.7
Subregion 18:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
Motortrucks	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tractors	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	81.1	91.4	88.0	78.3	82.3	77.1	61.0
Motortrucks	47.5	81.4	62.6	51.1	40.2	24.1	17.1
Tractors	64.7	78.5	86.7	66.3	58.8	47.0	43.9
Telephones	71.5	88.3	78.3	73.9	68.6	66.3	41.5
Electricity	96.4	95.7	98.8	93.5	99.0	96.4	92.7
Television sets	38.2	47.0	37.3	35.9	37.3	39.8	29.3
Piped running water	69.6	89.7	83.1	69.6	61.8	51.8	63.4
Home freezers	37.3	67.9	48.2	29.3	36.3	21.7	14.6
Subregion 26:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Motortrucks	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Tractors	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	62.5	89.0	75.0	65.6	48.8	60.5	39.4
Motortrucks	51.5	82.8	59.2	48.4	56.3	38.3	36.4
Tractors	47.6	80.7	50.0	57.1	41.0	34.6	27.3
Telephones	34.1	47.6	36.0	29.0	32.5	33.3	42.4
Electricity	95.8	100.0	98.7	92.7	96.4	96.3	93.9
Television sets	23.5	51.7	23.7	18.2	23.4	23.5	18.2
Piped running water	61.2	99.3	74.2	58.9	52.8	48.1	60.6
Home freezers	23.2	50.3	35.2	19.7	16.9	18.5	12.1
Subregion 33:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Motortrucks	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tractors	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	46.2	72.1	61.0	46.2	44.2	41.2	22.1
Motortrucks	55.5	77.7	69.6	56.2	49.1	47.9	47.7
Tractors	31.1	57.5	37.3	32.4	26.8	24.2	29.1
Telephones	15.9	32.4	23.0	14.7	14.1	12.1	10.5
Electricity	97.1	97.2	98.8	96.7	97.1	95.8	97.7
Television sets	33.3	60.3	40.4	37.7	31.0	23.0	23.3
Piped running water	74.9	94.4	82.5	75.7	75.8	66.7	64.0
Home freezers	18.0	51.4	21.7	15.8	16.5	13.9	14.0
Subregion 42:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Motortrucks	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Tractors	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	64.2	79.1	67.0	62.1	61.0	63.8	59.6
Motortrucks	51.4	59.5	61.6	53.5	45.0	41.2	34.6
Tractors	38.2	64.9	47.8	38.8	28.3	27.6	26.9
Telephones	38.4	51.9	41.1	34.6	34.9	42.7	34.6
Electricity	99.2	100.0	99.4	99.8	98.7	98.0	98.1
Television sets	58.4	78.6	62.5	58.9	55.7	53.8	28.8
Piped running water	90.1	96.7	92.9	92.7	86.5	85.9	76.9
Home freezers	23.6	39.7	24.6	23.5	19.5	22.1	21.2

TABLE 34.—SELECTED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR POULTRY FARMS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR SELECTED POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 82:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
Motortrucks	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Tractors	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	63.3	73.7	70.8	64.0	57.4	61.3	32.1
Motortrucks	55.0	66.5	62.8	57.8	44.3	42.8	50.0
Tractors	50.3	71.3	58.8	55.3	43.5	25.9	25.0
Telephones	53.2	72.7	61.2	51.6	40.0	57.6	35.7
Electricity	98.2	95.2	100.0	98.1	96.5	98.3	100.0
Television sets	23.2	44.5	31.9	19.9	13.0	17.2	17.9
Piped running water	82.3	88.0	93.9	84.5	72.2	76.1	64.3
Home freezers	27.5	56.5	25.4	29.8	20.0	27.3	14.3
Subregion 115:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Motortrucks	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Tractors	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	91.3	93.6	92.3	92.7	88.3	89.9	77.8
Motortrucks	38.2	64.1	40.6	28.3	32.2	31.9	22.2
Tractors	26.5	41.1	25.5	22.1	20.0	28.8	25.9
Telephones	82.2	85.7	87.4	81.0	79.4	76.8	55.6
Electricity	99.0	99.7	100.0	98.8	96.7	100.0	96.3
Television sets	81.4	82.8	83.7	81.4	80.0	77.4	74.1
Piped running water	98.6	99.9	99.7	98.5	96.7	97.7	96.3
Home freezers	44.4	60.0	46.8	35.5	42.8	40.4	37.0
Subregion 116:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Motortrucks	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tractors	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Subregion 116—Continued							
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	88.0	90.9	90.7	86.9	84.3	88.9	71.4
Motortrucks	56.3	76.5	61.3	55.8	42.2	31.7	28.6
Tractors	54.5	76.8	62.1	53.4	41.0	33.3	28.6
Telephones	80.6	88.0	89.9	76.1	69.9	69.8	76.2
Electricity	99.6	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0
Television sets	51.9	66.0	53.6	53.4	38.6	41.3	28.6
Piped running water	99.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2
Home freezers	46.6	57.7	53.6	50.1	27.7	33.3	28.6
Subregion 117:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Motortrucks	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tractors	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	87.7	95.3	92.4	87.6	81.9	81.7	69.5
Motortrucks	63.7	88.7	70.2	60.6	53.2	43.7	46.6
Tractors	45.3	60.3	49.1	45.3	36.3	35.2	31.3
Telephones	85.4	92.1	94.2	83.9	76.1	71.8	84.7
Electricity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Television sets	60.4	64.1	65.3	64.2	51.0	60.6	31.3
Piped running water	98.5	100.0	99.4	98.5	95.0	98.6	100.0
Home freezers	45.5	55.8	48.7	43.1	41.2	47.9	12.2
Subregion 119:							
Average number per farm:							
Automobiles	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
Motortrucks	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4
Tractors	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Percent of farms reporting:							
Automobiles	80.3	94.6	88.5	81.1	79.5	75.2	62.9
Motortrucks	56.6	98.2	66.9	64.2	51.4	39.0	33.9
Tractors	71.9	94.6	86.8	76.1	65.9	65.2	54.8
Telephones	75.6	92.8	86.9	79.9	71.4	68.1	54.8
Electricity	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	96.8
Television sets	43.6	63.9	49.2	49.1	40.5	34.8	29.0
Piped running water	98.0	100.0	98.5	98.7	98.9	95.7	95.2
Home freezers	41.7	62.1	50.0	39.6	36.2	38.3	35.5

Measures of efficiency levels of the poultry business. Because of the conditions affecting poultry income in 1954 and the nature of the poultry business, available economic measures are of limited usefulness in gauging levels of efficiency and income on poultry farms in various economic classes. In general, these measures indicate more efficient use of capital and labor on larger farms and higher degree of specialization and poultry production. Gross sales per farm averaged $9,600 for all poultry farms, and ranged from $49,000 for Class I farms to less than $700 for Class VI farms. However, the margin of sales over total cash expenditures is probably smaller for poultry farms than for any other type of farming. For all poultry farms in the United States, in 1954, this margin of gross sales over the total of six specified cash expenditures was $2,500.

TABLE 35.—SELECTED MEASURES OF EFFICIENCY FOR POULTRY FARMS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR SELECTED POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954

Subregion and item		Economic class of farm						
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
United States:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	8,305	18,229	10,998	6,512	4,051	2,439	822
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	546	1,100	647	422	270	160	87
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	133	91	155	237	371	626	1,154
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	15,199	16,571	17,010	15,411	15,047	15,185	9,534
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	66	63	67	69	71	66	66
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	89.7	92.1	90.1	87.6	83.8	81.8	78.5
Subregion 2:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	11,419	19,059	11,685	7,051	4,447	2,732	791
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	775	1,437	706	415	276	150	62
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	130	70	140	243	357	675	1,668
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	14,859	13,260	16,349	17,260	16,000	18,418	12,832
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	67	62	65	79	91	97	156
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	96.4	97.9	94.3	95.1	95.8	91.5	87.8
Subregion 3:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	7,395	10,791	8,977	6,479	4,294	2,441	904
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	545	1,266	706	427	273	120	66
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	183	101	138	234	362	859	1,513
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	13,584	10,857	12,343	15,268	15,464	20,896	13,239
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	76	68	76	78	101	93	154
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	96.5	97.1	96.0	95.1	97.6	98.6	94.2
Subregion 4:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	11,823	20,145	12,172	6,188	4,264	3,042	942
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	699	1,352	649	350	240	146	64
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	146	75	157	280	418	701	1,494
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	17,299	15,033	19,137	17,375	17,637	21,429	14,753
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	70	64	71	97	96	78	86
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	95.5	95.2	95.9	97.1	96.8	91.6	92.5
Subregion 5:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	8,933	16,268	10,025	6,164	3,826	2,632	996
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	388	717	425	283	179	103	42
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	257	140	233	354	574	948	2,219
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	22,939	22,832	23,301	21,727	21,726	25,430	23,353
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	77	70	79	83	100	79	106
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	96.5	97.2	97.2	93.7	95.4	93.2	94.0
Subregion 14:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	8,739	10,466	11,120	7,892	4,981	2,495	1,194
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	395	405	604	350	162	86	32
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	254	248	168	280	608	1,159	3,391
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	22,252	25,924	18,670	22,231	30,410	28,972	38,391
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	71	111	58	61	75	93	65
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	96.7	96.9	97.4	95.4	93.3	98.8	93.0
Subregion 15:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	12,431	20,301	10,809	7,065	4,084	2,547	849
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	811	1,577	624	432	280	159	9
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	125	64	162	228	351	653	1,039
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	15,467	13,021	17,487	15,927	14,264	16,544	9,447
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	73	68	75	87	87	79	106
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	93.5	94.4	92.8	92.5	90.1	87.4	89.0
Subregion 16:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	8,177	16,496	10,684	7,016	4,648	2,569	892
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	486	949	556	405	279	168	85
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	207	105	183	244	353	556	1,087
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	16,893	17,361	19,460	17,479	16,411	14,664	100
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	59	56	54	66	69	76	79
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	79.7	82.2	76.3	79.5	77.3	84.0	79.3
Subregion 16:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	10,766	18,288	12,202	7,645	4,941	2,958	782
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	688	1,175	699	524	338	237	81
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	141	85	148	190	299	397	1,342
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	15,242	15,553	17,686	14,441	14,967	11,795	9,700
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	60	61	56	60	58	62	76
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	87.3	88.9	84.6	87.4	83.6	85.3	76.4
Subregion 26:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	8,717	24,167	13,078	7,121	4,044	2,370	823
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	748	1,237	1,046	629	475	246	108
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	136	81	98	164	219	419	890
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	11,906	19,503	12,789	11,589	8,848	10,105	7,887
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	66	68	69	65	58	53	46
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	91.0	94.5	92.5	88.9	85.6	81.0	63.7
Subregion 33:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	7,107	22,029	11,795	6,875	3,809	2,344	799
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	775	1,674	1,179	810	419	298	138
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	124	59	84	120	233	332	750
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	8,786	13,005	9,926	8,281	8,953	7,837	5,769
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	66	58	67	68	73	62	80
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	94.6	97.6	95.6	94.2	90.6	89.3	79.0

TABLE 35.—SELECTED MEASURES OF EFFICIENCY FOR POULTRY FARMS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR SELECTED POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954—Continued

Subregion and item		Economic class of farm						
		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Subregion 42:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	9,194	22,336	11,554	7,206	4,828	2,664	743
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	886	1,865	1,098	742	501	250	99
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	112	54	89	138	200	382	1,038
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	10,236	12,136	10,316	9,915	9,652	10,185	7,815
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	63	63	61	63	68	72	103
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	94.0	95.7	94.3	92.9	92.2	89.8	77.1
Subregion 82:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	9,397	21,152	11,893	7,235	3,954	2,248	900
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	824	1,488	944	704	479	222	128
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	117	67	105	139	217	434	752
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	10,989	14,144	12,496	9,999	8,500	9,890	7,076
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	73	73	74	70	76	68	62
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	90.7	95.1	91.1	86.9	83.4	83.5	67.6
Subregion 115:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	11,704	20,083	12,170	7,044	4,530	2,365	725
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	529	927	531	304	210	109	54
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	188	107	188	323	471	905	1,763
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	21,955	21,549	22,766	22,733	21,407	21,802	13,430
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	74	66	77	90	92	94	149
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	96.3	95.8	97.4	97.0	94.5	94.3	95.8
Subregion 116:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	15,614	26,834	12,463	7,124	4,141	2,656	752
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	776	1,113	660	395	248	176	84
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	127	90	150	250	393	572	1,295
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	19,887	24,191	18,711	17,759	16,197	15,298	9,332
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	67	65	70	69	86	87	97
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	92.2	92.9	91.3	88.5	91.3	92.3	91.4
Subregion 117:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	12,159	24,907	10,888	6,694	4,483	3,588	814
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	515	948	441	312	196	153	45
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	196	106	224	314	524	649	2,068
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	23,722	26,455	24,348	21,038	23,358	22,897	17,416
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	78	71	81	87	103	90	154
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	95.9	97.4	94.0	95.2	94.0	94.8	93.6
Subregion 119:								
Gross sales per man-equivalent	dollars	7,710	17,578	10,090	5,936	3,842	2,290	1,055
Gross sales per $1,000 of capital invested	dollars	618	1,034	569	373	243	165	66
Capital invested per $100 of gross sales	dollars	159	98	177	266	409	624	1,615
Capital invested per man-equivalent	dollars	17,535	19,386	10,700	17,337	16,695	15,589	13,460
Expenditure for feed per $100 gross sales	dollars	66	55	68	82	74	81	95
Percent of gross sales from poultry and poultry products	percent	90.6	91.7	92.4	88.9	87.0	83.2	91.2